THE

Bombay Gazette.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 55,325—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY—THURSDAY MAY 4, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
6th May	ARABIA	7903	....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10690
20th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9611
3rd June	PERSIA	7951	....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7932
17th "	CALEDONIA	7588	....	...
24th "	DEVANHA	9092	MALWA	10883
1st July	HIMALAYA	6898	....	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
15th "	ARABIA	7933	....	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
29th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge,

BERTHS — Carefully Selected.

STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.

HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,

BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

Special Programme of Sailings arranged by

ELLERMAN'S LINES OF STEAMERS.

"CITY" AND "HALL"

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

OUTWARDS.

Steamer.	Tons gross.	Leave Liverpool about,	Continental Call. at	about,	Due Bombay about.
		1911		1911	1911
C Athenic	5594	24 Aug	Naples	1 Sept.	16 Sept.
C York	7819	19 Sept	Marseilles	26 Sept.	11 Oct.
C Vienna	4672	30 Sept	Naples	9 Oct.	25 Oct.
C Benares	6973	7 Oct	....	....	19 Oct.
C London	9999	14 Oct	Marseilles	20 Oct.	4 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5521	28 Oct	Naples	31 Oct.	17 Nov.
C Lahore	7169	30 Oct	....	....	21 Nov.
New Steamer	7000	4 Nov	Naples	12 Nov.	27 Nov.
C Athens	5594	16 Nov	....	....	2 Dec.

THROUGH BOOKINGS TO DELHI.

The Agents at Bombay will, when required, be pleased to render assistance to passengers in the way of transferring their baggage from steamer to Railway Station and securing their seats on train. No charge will be made for these services.

HOMEWARDS.

Steamer.	Tons gross.	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bombay about	Due Marseilles about	Due Liverpool about
		1911	1912	1912	1912
C. Lahore	7169	16 Dec.	.....	2 Jan.	11 Jan.
New steamer	7000	30 Dec. B. I	2 Jan.	19 Jan.	28 Jan.
C. Athens	5594	3 Jan. 12	....	20 Jan.	29 Jan.
C. Vienna	4672	13 Jan. B. I	16 Jan.	2 Feb.	12 Feb.
C. York	7819	3 Feb.	6 Feb.	22 Feb.	2 Mar.
C. Glasgow	5529	24 Feb.	27 Feb.	15 Mar.	25 Mar.
Trafford Hall	5521	9 Mar.	12 Mar.	30 Mar.	9 Apl.
C. Calcutta	7512	23 Mar.	26 Mar.	11 April.	20 Apl.

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation also except C.s.y of Vienna and Trafford Hall.

HOMEWARDS ONLY.

	First Class Single from Rs.	First Class Return Rs.	Second Class from Rs.	Second Class Return Rs.
To Marseilles	578	831	429	649
" London via Marseilles	653	1,001	459	809
" Liverpool	605	957	412	704

The above fares are applicable to passages from Bombay or Karachi and where steamers sail from one of these ports only from passengers are given by connecting British India steamer if desired.

No Return except for a very few special rooms. Electric Fans Free.

For berths and full particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY.

KILLICK NIXON & Co., BOMBAY.

FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & Co., LTD. KARACHI.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., TURNER MORRISON & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	4th May	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	5th May	6 a.m.†	direct.
Linga	2171	Mon.	8th May	11 a.m.	*P D & C M.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer. *Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 4th May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomra, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Fortnightly).

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Wednesday, the 10th May, calling at Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, sailing on or about Monday, 15th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lalpoora," 3269 tons, sailing on or about 5th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

4th May, 1911.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Bohemia	4231	G. Gillhuber	16th May 1911
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st July "
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Aug. "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sep. "
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Octr "
Bohemia	4234	G. Gillhuber	16th " "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Austria	7533	J. Raicich	26th May.
Cuma	9017	P. Pavisich	27th June.
Ferdinand	6043	B. Cobol	27th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 636*
Saloon Class to London and back	" 805 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 585
" Class to London and back	" 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tarern and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	Leave about
Persia	P. Giargevich	5895	25th May 1911

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO, Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

62, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

NEW LINE HOME. CHEAP PASSAGES.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Have arranged a Passenger service between BOMBAY, GENOA, and MARSEILLES as follows:—

TO MARSEILLES OR GENOA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave on or about.
Homayun	3,363	T. L. Molony	10th May
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	25th May
Homayun	3,363	T. L. Molony	13th July
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	27th July

In both Steamers superior accommodation is provided for Passengers. The Vessels are fitted throughout with Electric Light and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. While special arrangements have been made as to cuisine, the fairs range from Rs. 390 to Rs. 850 according to location of Cabin, return passages being granted at greatly Reduced Rates. Further particulars may be had on application to the Undersigned or the local Shipping and Passenger Agents.

M. M. SHIRAZEE, Agent.

No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*

* If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MUREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	" 5,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent, For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK, Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Bombay,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Zanzibar,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nakuru,
Delhi,	Kandy	Kisumu.
Cawapore	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala. Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 122. BOMBAY. W. J. K. HEGARTY, Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... " 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	... " 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Pengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE KEENEST PHOTOGRAPHER

is frequently deterred from carrying a good camera by the weight and bulk of situable apparatus.

In the

GOERZ VEST-POCKET TENAX CAMERA

he will find what he needs.

The Camera is so small, that it can be carried in the Vest Pocket, as it measures only 3¼" × 2¾" × 1" and weighs only 13 ozs. but it produces negatives so sharp and clear that they can be enlarged to very considerable dimensions without any perceptible loss of definition.

This is because it is fitted with

A GOERZ LENS

and is made throughout by The C. P. Goerz Optical Works, Ltd., whose optical products are would-famous.

It is so simple, compact and unobtrusive yet is made ready for instant use by pressing a spring. For portraits or very remote objects there is a focussing adjustment, and the little pictures it produces are superb.

A special feature of the V. P. T. Camera is an automatic enlarger which can be supplied with it, which will enable pictures 7" × 5" to be printed with practically the same case and facility as direct contact prints.

The prices for the V.P.T. Camera fitted with Syntor Lens	...	...	Rs.	120
Do. do. do. Dagor Lens	...	...	"	160

We also stock the Special Film Tenax, a Roll film camera for ¼ plate pictures, which has all the advantages of the popular type of folding hand and stand camera, yet is compact enough to be carried in the pocket.

We shall be pleased to demonstrate the use of above cameras and give advice to intending purchasers and develop first exposures free of charge.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

TEA — AWARDED — COFFEE

3

GOLD MEDALS

AT

NAGPUR, JALGAON & BROACH

EXHIBITIONS

FOR

SUPERIORITY PEARSE & Co. EXCELLENCE.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S	Manil'a
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra	Oebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Colombo	Seremban (F. M States.	Tientsin
Karachi	Bangkok	Hankow
Amritsar	Batavia	Yokohama
Penang	Sourabaya	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and under take general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M,
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG, Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	... Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	... "	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	... "	3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; is also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on pplication.

P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—

GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.

MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.

PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.

ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.

WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.

BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.

Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES

MONGINI BROTHERS' MIXED CHOCOLATES

(Fresh made) in ½ lbs. and 1 lbs. cartons Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	CREAMS
MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	ALMONDS
MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	NOUGAT
MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	PRALINES
MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	PEPPERMINTS

KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES
FRY'S CHOCOLATES
PETERS' CHOCOLATES
CAILLERS' CHOCOLATES
ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
SWISS MILK CHOCOLATES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
Chester	125°	" "
Monkey	125°	" "
Elephant in tins and bulk.		

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND of this Company will be paid for the last year ending 31st December, 1910, at Rs. 15 per share, at the Registered Office, The Carnac Iron Works, opposite Victoria Dock, Frere Road, Bombay, on and after the 19th day of May, 1911, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 27th day of April, 1911, on production of Share certificates.

D. LONGWORTH,
Secretary and Manager,
Alcock, Ashdown & Co., Ltd.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1911.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (B.T.) on THURSDAY, the 11th day of May 1911, for the CONSTRUCTION of a STORE ROOM and GODOWN in the Victoria Gardens.

2. Plans may be seen and Form of Contract, Specification, and all other particulars obtained free of charge on application, to the Undersigned.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
B. H. HEWETT, A.M. Inst. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 3rd May, 1911.

WRECK OF S. S. "BERGEDORF."

TENDERS are invited for SALVING the CARGO and FITTINGS of the above Ship stranded off Cape Comorin. Offers will also be entertained for the purchase of the wreck and Cargo as they stand.

For full particulars apply to the Agents of the Steamer Messrs. FREUDENBERG & Co., Colombo, or G. ZELLWEGER, Tuticorin.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
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They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

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CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Goods Grain Sweeping, etc.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 5th May, 1911, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Depot at Carnac Bridge:—

A number of bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of sweepings, iron and other miscellaneous goods, etc.
1 bag indigo.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p. m. (S. T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods, viz:—sundry goods, provisions, window glasses, colour, either, 5 c-s electric sparklers, 270 bags Farina, 103 bags castor seed, bale old newspapers, bags sugar, rice, wet dates, kegs paint, iron bars, coir rope and other miscellaneous goods, &c.

3 packages unmanufactured tobacco, weighing about 425 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Messrs MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 3 p.m., at their Rooms, a quantity of household furniture, belonging to a gentleman—

Such as dining table, dressing table, hatstands cabinets, teapoys, sidetables, dumbwaiters, bookcase, sideboard, trays, wardrobes, cupboards, screen, towelracks, lamps, cooking pots, stands, crockeryware, glassware, figures, &c.

1 cottage piano.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 4th May, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF FRUNITURE, at 1st Ganeshwadi Lane, near Mulji Jetha Market, out of Fort, Bombay,
High Court.
Suit No. 238 of 1908.
Teevavahoo vs. Sakervahoo.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. Auctioneers by order of R.D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed by the High Court of Bombay, by an order made on the 8th day of April, 1908, in the above Suit, and pursuant to the directions contained in the order made in the said Suit on 23rd day of February 1911, will THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 4th day of May, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Family House of the late Mr. Luckmidas Khimji, at 1st Ganeshwadi Lane, near Mulji Jetha Market, the following household furniture, English tables, blackwood drawing-room chairs, cushion sofa, peer table, easy chairs, English rocking chairs, pier glass, blackwood almyrahs, revolving top writing-table, one safe, large pictures in gold frames, by Raja Ravi Varma, gas chandeliers, American clock, bedstead, chairs, screens, benches, garden-seats besides old books, files, clothing, old unserviceable wood and iron.

Goods on view.

Catalogues may be obtained from the undersigned or on the sale premises.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th May, 1911.

AMUSEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.

PRACTICE SESSIONS:—DAILY. 8 to 9 a. m.
EVENING do. :—THURSDAYS only, 6 to 8 with Band.
NIGHT do. :—SATURDAYS only, 9-30 to 11-30 with Band.

MONDAY, 8TH MAY,

DANCING
AND
SKATING

From 9-30 to Midnight.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT.
THE GRAND NATIONAL.
WHAT A SUCCESS ON SATURDAY.
The audience demanded a second showing of this exciting picture and was repeated at the end of the programme.
A MARVELLOUS SERIES OF PICTURES.
COME AND SEE THE RACE
THE WATER-JUMP.
THE BUSH FENCE.
THE PARADE,
etc., etc., etc., etc.
TWENTY-THREE STARTED
—FOUR FINISHED.
EVERY FENCE SPELLS DISASTER.
In the Grand National the finest jockeys meet their match and upsets are frequent.
TO-NIGHT.
Our New Comedian
"BABY LUS."
The trained panther made the simply shake with laughter on
SATURDAY NIGHT.
Another Comedian added to the list we have introduced to Bombay.
"FOOLSHEAD, MAX LINDER, TOTO, TOUTONLINE, BETTY, etc.
A
RECORD PROGRAMME THIS WEEK.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 P. M.
POPULAR PRICES.

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LONDON OLD TOM GIN,
"SOFT AS CREAM,"
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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,250,000
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REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

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WE STOCK new and second-hand motor cars, serviceable and cheap accessories. We undertake Electrical Installations. Satisfaction assured. Inquiries solicited. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

WANTED.—A long experienced FIRST CLASS ENGINEER, for Mills and a SECOND CLASS ENGINEER, who has erected at least four Ginning Factories. Apply with terms and testimonials to Box, 2795, care of this Paper.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

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"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

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By W. E. H. Re. 1.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Landed Property, known as Idgawady or better known as Chhotalal Wadi near the Idga, in the City of Broach.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr. the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Dayabhai Chhotalal Vakil, an adjudged Insolvent, and with the consent of Messrs. Kalidas Narayandas and Brothers, who claim to be the 1st mortgagees and Mr. S.B. Bomonjee who claims to be the 2nd mortgagee of the property, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at Broach, the property more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written and known as Idgawadi property, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 4th day of May, 1911, at 4 p. m. (S.T.) The property will be sold free from the said mortgagees and the said Messrs. Kalidas Narayandas and Brothers and Mr. S. B. Bomonjee, will join in the conveyance.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Vajalpore, in the District of Broach, bearing No. 146, and admeasuring about 13 acres and 1 goontha and standing in the name of Beramsha Dhanjibhai, in the records of the Government and bearing No. 147, and called Vajifa land, admeasuring about 8 acres and 2 goonthas, and standing in the name of Hakim Gulam Mohidin, in the records of the Government with a compound wall, surrounding this piece of land, bearing Nos. 146 and 147, a well, stable hotel house near the well, rooms for smith's work, store rooms for grass, storeyed bungalows, a bungalow without any storey and all other buildings pertaining to them and a bungalow at the gate with all the rooms below, store rooms, and premises and buildings built and situate on the said piece of land and opposite to the bungalow at the gate and which is called a Hotel house with other roofed rooms and all and any remainings of any and all of these buildings on the said piece of land, which is bounded by as follows:—i.e., on or towards the north by the highway road, on or towards the south by the Panjrapole lands and European Gymkhana, on or towards the east by the Musalmans Takia and Missionary lands, and on or towards the west by a highway road, leading to Khursi and Bhanglas Rashaita.

Also a big iron cistern for storing water will be sold after the sale of the above property is over.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mirza Mirza and Mangaldas, Attorneys for the Official Assignee and the aforesaid, first Mortgagee, at their Office No. 19, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the Undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, almirs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, grand and square pianos, iron safes, harmonium, by Mason and Hamblin, solid leather trunks, Gladstone and kit bags, typewriters by Jost, Remington and William, folding harmonium, and camera with lens, violin, Chinaware, large size new phonographs.

AT 2-30 P. M.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 double-seated brougham.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Mangesh Senoy Lane, or Holi Chukla, near the Bhatia Bagh, Fort, and known as Nathoo Laljee's House.

High Court, in Insolvency No. 11 of 1911, in the matter of Gordhandas Nathoo Laljee, an adjuged Insolvent.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Gordhandas Nathu Laljee, the insolvent abovenamed, and with the consent of the mortgagee, Hari Dharamsey of the said property Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of May, 1911, at 5 P.M. (S.T.) in the afternoon, the following landed property, on the premises:—

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of Government land situate at Manges Senoy Lane or Street, within the Fort and Registration Sub-District and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 341 square yards or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue for quit and ground rent under Collector Old No. 512, New No. 5616, Old Survey No. 949, and New Survey No. 8871, together with the messuage or tenement standing thereon, and assessed in the Books of the Municipality under A Ward Nos. 2588-89, Street No. 30-32, and bounded as follows:—That is to say:—on or towards the north by the property of Gocouldas Tejpal, on or towards the south by the property of Dwarkadas Damodar, on or towards the east by the said Manges Senoy Lane or Street, and on or towards the west by the property of Jeram Lakhmidas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Madhowjee, Ksmdar and Ohhotubhai, Attorneys for the Official Assignee, at their office at Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

SALE ON SATURDAY, 13th May.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and latest design teakwood and blackwood household furniture by Robert, Wimbridge, Breslaur and others, rich Venetian, glassware, Crown Darby dinner set, best platedware, mahogany telescopse dining table, chairs, large mirror back side board, dinner waggon, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, elegant cabinets and corner cabinets over mantle, suit of drawing room sofas and chairs, marble and tiled topped teapoys, book case, bead checkr, majolica jardiniers, Parian, terracotta and bronze figures, brass teapoys and chairs, English iron and brass bedsteads with horse hair mattresses, zoonda almira in 5 pieces, clothes presses, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, writing table, revolving book case, surgical instruments, microscope, Jost's fan, miniature billiard table, Chubbs large safe, sweet-toned square piano by Schiedmeyer and Soehne, refrigerator ice box, engravings, carved black wood furniture, Singapore cane furniture, Persian and Brussels carpets, Singers' Sewing Machine, marble pillars, etc., the property of Major P. P. Kilkelly, I. M. S., proceeded to England and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th May, 1911.

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OF
CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

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WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
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are so moderate as at, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an Immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and successful means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.
THE
Bombay Gazette
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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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1909.

INSURANCES.

BONUS YEAR 1910.

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AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
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Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

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COMPANY LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000.
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

REDUCED RATES
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1909.

New Policies issued (net) ...6,514 for	£.	1,986,294
New Premiums (1909) ...	"	90,965
Surplus on transactions for above period	"	273,119
Annual Income ...	"	1,422,802
Assets ...	"	10,315,985
Total Payments under Policies	"	25,606,534

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.
WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND
FOR
"STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE ..... £ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premium in event of death.

For full information apply to
F. O. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription Rate	Discount Rate
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	" 13 12	" 11 0
Quarterly ...	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly ...	" 2 8	" 2 0
SINGLE COPY ...	... ONE ANNA.	

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	" 20 0	" 15 0
Quarterly ...	" 10 10	" 8 8
Monthly ...	" 3 12	" 3 0
SINGLE COPY ...	... TWO ANNAS.	

N.B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line...	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	" 3-8 do.
Third Insertion	" 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	" 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards ...	" 2-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	" 5-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that KHODADAD RUSTOM IRANI, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, has contracted to SELL to our client, the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written:

All persons having any claim, against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, easement or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same know in writing to the undersigned at their Office, at 14 K. Hummam Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kavasji Patel Street, within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty six Square Yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revevne under Rent Roll for Quit and Ground Rent under Collector's Old No. 309, Collector's New No. 5232, Old Survey Nos. 1574 and 349, and New Survey No. 9075, and under Rent Roll for Pension and Tax Tenure under Collector's Old No. 530, Collector's New No. 0-2566, Old Survey Nos. 1574 and 349, and New Survey No. 9075, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1464, and Street No. 95, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West by the said Cowasji Patel Street, on or towards the North by the property formerly belonging to Edulji Shapurji Watchmaker but now to Rustomji Dhunjibhay Ghadialli, and Jalbhai Dhunjibhoy Ghadialli, and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Dadabhoy Pestonji, but now partly by the property belonging to the Executors and Executrix of Kaikhusro Hormusji Alpaiwalla, and partly by the property of Cooverbai Kaikhusro Alpaiwalla, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendor. —Dated this 3rd day of May, 1911.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI JAIJI, wife of DHANJIBHAI RUSTOMJI SETHNA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, has agreed TO SELL to our client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the measuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kavasji Patel Street, within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 111 square yards or thereabouts, a portion whereof being 75 square yards, is Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue as Quit and Ground Rent land under Old No. 308, New No. 5226, Old Survey Nos. 336, 338, 1 and New Survey No.—and the remaining portion 9082, being 36 square yards was originally Fazendari land and the whole of which land hereditaments and premises is bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by Maneckji Sett's Wady, on or towards the West by Kavasji Patel Street, on or towards the North by the property of Framji Hormusji Sethna, and on or towards the South by the property of Manekbai Muncherji Sethna, and the said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A. Ward Nos. 1474 (2) and 1475, and Street Nos. 135-137-139-141. —Dated this 3rd day of May, 1911.

MATUBHAI, JAMIETRAM & MADON.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons intending to purchase the property more particularly described in the schedule hereto or any portion thereof that by an agreement dated the 13th day of February, 1911, ANANDRAO BHAI alias BHASKER PATEL, the vendor hath already contracted TO SELL the same to our client DATTARAM KRISHNA THAKUR, and that the said agreement is still subsisting. Any person or persons agreeing to buy the same from Anandrao Bhai alias Bhasker Patel, notwithstanding this warning, would do so at his, her, or their risk and responsibility.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground admeasuring about two thousand (2,000) square yards or thereabouts, (being a portion of a piece of land) admeasuring about 14,180 square yards, situate, lying and being at Ghorupdeo Road in the town Island and Registration District of Bombay, Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 585, 588, 608, 609, Collector's New No. 13447, Old Survey No. none and New Survey No. 1-3722, bounded on the East by the property of the Bombay Port Trust, on the West by a portion of land twenty feet wide intended to intervene between the land agreed to be sold and the chawls belonging to the vendor and beyond it by the said chawls and beyond it by the said Ghorupdeo Road, on the South by the property of the vendor recently sold to Sha Jetha Hira, and on the North by the property of the vendor recently sold to Hirji Bhojraj.—Dated this 3rd day of May 1911.

HIRALAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

PRADER RIPU.

A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to

SAPAT & CO.,
Chemists, Bombay. No. 2.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely do may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 40s from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

The Unrivalled Killer! Fatal to insect life—harmless to everything else. Sold in tins and bottles only, but be sure you get— KEATING'S POWDER Kills Flies, Fleas, Flies, Bugs, Beetles, etc.

TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE. In 1/- Tins (English Price). Sold everywhere. For free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.

INSTANT RELIEF.

Agents:—H. TREACHER & Co.,
Bombay & Poona.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes. "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—2½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 2½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, May 2.] [BOMBAY, May 3.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
£ 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	81 1-2	1-4	
do. Rentes ...	96		un chgd
1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	93		un chgd
1-2 do. Gov. securities...	64 1-4		un chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 5-8	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence...	24 3-4	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York ...	53 1-2	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25-20 1-2		1-2
do. do. at Berlin...	20-45 1-2		un chgd
do. do. New York ...	4-83 1-2		un chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	2 p. c.		since
do. Short London Bills	9th Mar.		
do. 3 months' sight ...	2 3-8		u chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1-2		un chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3		uu chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3		un chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 3-4		1-4
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1-8		1-8

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver.—Steady. Buyers at the rate.

PORT SAID, May 3.

The P. and O steamer "Macedonia" has shipped gold to value of £ 160,000 for India.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier.	Moderate business.
Futures	...	Steady.
East Indian	...	.....
Manchester	Firm with a good demand.	
Total Sales	...	10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export		2,00
Imports	...	6,000
Mid-Americans	...	8-28—05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		10 7-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
7·92 —05	7·85 —04	7·78 —05	7·53 —05	7·16 —06

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·88 —06	6·92 —05	6·91 —06	6·90 —06

New York Official noon call July 15-38, Oct. 13-18.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	12,000
Receipts at ,, Last year ...	13,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	4,000
Exports to Continent ...	4,000
Spot Cotton—	15·45 unchgd
Futures—Month of May 15·31—07	Advanced on unfavorable weather reports and declined on Commission House liquidation.
Futures—Month of July 13·10—10	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	15 1-4 unchgd
Futures—Month of Mar ...	15·39—34
Do. ,, May ...	13·09—04
Closing Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Quiet.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi ...34 3-8+3-8
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.
Red Karachi ...33 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs ...33 1-4
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Buyers &c.—Buyers.
Tone—Firmer.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

New South Wales ...34 1-2
Do. Month—April.
Tone—Done.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Gujrat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ...41—1-4
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ...43 3-8—1-2
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...39 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—April-May.—Sellers.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Tone of Rapeseed—Easier.
LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship ...70—3-3
Do. Months—May-June—Sellers.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Tone of Linseed—Easier.
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) ...63—1-2
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Nominal.—Antwerp.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)...11 3-4 unchgd.
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...5 4 1-2—Value, Quiet.
METALS—
Copper Braziers £66
Yellow Metal ..... d 6
Standard Copper G M B £54 3-16
FREIGHT—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal ...10s.
ARRIVALS—
"Siberian," "Bousfield," "Lord Kelvin," "Pelham."
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ..13 4 1-2—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment...July-Aug.
Tone—Prices rather easier in some cases.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...12 10 1-2—Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ...May.
Tone—Nothing doing. Quotations nominal.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...10 4 1-2—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...May.
Tone—More demand. Moderate demand at rather easier rates.
E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ...14 3 3-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipment's ...May-August.
Tone—Only limited business.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...12-3—Value.
Months of Shipments ...May.
Tone—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta May—10+6 1-2—Value.
Do, do, June-July—10 8 1-4—Value. July-Dec.—10 6 3-4—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... May—11—Value.
Do, do, June-July—10 9 3-4—Value. July-Dec —10 8 1-4—Value.
Fine White Java C&F Calcutta May—12 1 1-2—Value.
Do, do, June-July—11 11 1-4—Value. July-Dec.—11 10 1-2—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi May—12 3—Value.
Do, do, June-July—12 0 3-4—Value. July-Dec.—12—Value.
General Tone—Quiet. More disposition to sell.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [3rd May 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
20 Boxes Sovs...	15,00,000	Alexandria.	Chartered Bank
15 do do...	11,25,000	Port Said...	National Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL ON 1st May, 1911.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	117	134,043
B. B. & C. I. Railway	52	61,529

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened steady at 1s 4 1-16d T. T., 1s 4 3-32d Demand and 1 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight credits. There has been little enquiry for Bank remittance and there are sellers of T. T. at 1s 4 3-32d. Credits 3 months' sight have been placed at our quotation. The Banks closed early pending Council Bills allotments.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 3-16d. June
Do, do Francs	...171 1-4
Do, do Marks	...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...134 1-2
Shanghai ,,	...178 3-4
Japan ,,	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—
The market opened at 95 7-8 for Cash and 95 15-16 for the Settlement. A moderate business has been done during the day. At the close the market is steady as under.

We quote:—

Cash	... Rs. 95 14 0 to 95 15 0
Settlement	... ,, 96 1 0

BULLION:—
Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 up for ready at 24 5-8 and 1-16 up for delivery in two months at 24 3-4. New York was 1-8 higher at 53 1-2. The local market opened at 62 11-16 ex-duty for ready, but closes rather easier. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs. 24 0 0
Australian ,, ...	...	,, 24 0 0
Sovereigns ,, ...	...	,, 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty	...	,, 62 10 0
,, 1st settlement ...		,, 62 12 0
,, 2nd Settlement...		,, 62 15 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
Owing to the less favourable advices from Home the local market opened easier, fine Broach May delivery being quoted Rs. 357, and New Crop good Broach March Rs. 308. There has been little doing in contracts, but the market has kept fairly steady at the decline. Closing quotations are as under.

For ready cotton the enquiry has been only moderate. Exporters and Mills bought quietly. Prices are slightly easier.

QUOTATIONS:—

OLD CROP.

Fine M G Broach ...	...	Rs. 357	May
Do do Khandesh...	...	,, 309	do
F G do do ...	...	,, 298	do
Fine do Khamgaon-Akola...		,, 318-19	do
Do do Bengals ...	...	,, 305-6	do
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar...		,, 360	do
Do H C Westerns ...	...	,, 338	do
Do M G do ...	...	,, 344	do

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach ...	...	Rs. 303	March
Fully Good H G Bengals	...	,, 245-6	January
Fine M G Bengal ...	...	,, 272	,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—

Opening Tone ...	...	Easier.
Estimated Sales ...	...	8,000 bales
Total Imports ...	...	1,600 ,,

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
7·83 —03	7·81 —02	7·74 —04	7·49 —04

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7·13 —03	6·95 —02	6·90 —03	6·88 —02	6·87 —03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is easier with less demand.
We quote:—

Ready	...	Rs. 11 13 0 B. T.
May	...	,, 12 10 0 R. T.

RAPESEED:—The market is quiet.
We Quote:—

Brown Delhi April-May...	Rs.	7 0 0 B. T.
Yellow Guserat ready ...	,,	7 13 0 B. T.
Brown Etawah ready ...	,,	6 6 0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED:—The market is steady.
We quote:—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	52 0 0
Mimbara ...	,,	53 0 0
Yellow Hingaghat ...	,,	57 0 0
Black Kutni ...	,,	44 0 0

CASTORSEED:—Tone quiet but steady.
We Quote:—

Ready	...	Rs. 35 0 0
Forward	...	Rs. 36 0 0

COTTONSEED:—Tone quiet.
We Quote:—

Ready	...	Rs. 23 0 0

POPPYSEED:—Tone quiet. We Quote:—

Ready	...	Rs. 9 12 0 B. T.
May	...	Rs. 10 7 0 R. T.

GROUNDNUTS:—Tone quiet, but steady.
We Quote:—

Bold	...	Rs. 43 0 0
Small	...	Rs. 41 8 0

MOWRASEED:—Tone steady.

July-August	...	... Rs. 6 15 0 R.T.

WHEAT:—The market is quiet but steady.
We Quote:—

White Delhi May	Rs.	4 13 0 R. T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,645
Bank of Burma	136
Bank of India	66
Credit Bank	9 3-4
Eastern Bank	78
Indian Specie	51

MILLS.

David	373 3-4
Kohinoor	637 1-2
Leopold	62
Manockji Petit	2,665
New Great Eastern	162 1-2
Standard	895

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	129
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	170
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord. ...	280
Colaba Land and Mill	1,145
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	480

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton ...	...	20,134 bales
Wheat ...	...	55,265 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	93,723 ,,
Rapeseed ...	...	22,435 ,,
Gingellyseed ...	...	431 ,,
Poppyseed ...	...	15,749 ,,
Groundnuts...	...	5,894 ,,
Castorseed ...	...	2,986 ,,
Rice ...	...	25,765 ,,
Myrabollams ...	...	3,944 ,,
Cottonseed ...	...	15,722 ,,
Mowraseed ...	...	Nil
Gram ...	...	2,921 ,,
Joowar ...	...	981 ,,
Maize ...	...	674 ,,

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—35 bales wool, H K M Jaitha; 26 bale wool, H Mitha and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gadsdum and Co; 101 bales cotton, M Nathoobhoy and Co; 55 bales cotton, N Damjee; 14 bales wool, R Purchand; 32 bales wool, R Yorchand; 50 bales wool, C Khoraj; 32 bales wool, M Bohra; 3 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 44 bales wool, M Joosub; 1,000 cwts maize Ralli Bros; 19 bales wool, The Bombay Company; 570 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 50 bales wool, B Hurbim; and 25 bales wool, M Vassanji.

Clan Cumming s—433 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersee; 3900 cwts myrabollams, Arjoon Khimji.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—26 cwts almond without shell, R Morarjee and Co; 6 cases condiments, Coutts and Co; 2 bales cotton carpets, L and F Barroclough and Co; 3 cases braswair, J P Karwallo; 15 cases metal curios cotton cutting, P J Bhimgara; 62 cwts gum, Nasserwanji Bros and Co; 600 cwts wheat and 1,000 cwts barley, Balli Bros; 23 bales skins, 4 bales cow hides, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—2,000 cwts wheat, 1,600 cwts linseed, 1,100 cwts, rapeseed, 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Cumming s—804 cwts mustarseed, A Blascheck and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts rapeseed, and 1,000 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, John Fachiri; 804 cwts mustarseed, A Blascheck and Co; 400 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co; 1,000 cwts mustarseed, Baver and Krause.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia s—21 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Cyebassa s—1,760 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 495 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 3,000 cwts bone pieces, Croft Mody and Co; 10,000 cwts linseed and 4,000 cwts poppyseed, and 14,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—500 bales cotton, The Bombay Company.

FOR HAMBURG.

Moltkefels s—220 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 330 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 337 cwts myrabollams, S Cooverji; 50 bales hemp, M Moolji and Co; 275 bales cottonfiy, H E Bade and Sons.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—100 bales cotton, Khemji Vishram and Co; 300 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co; 1,200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 783 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Nuddia s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANCONA.

Bohemia s—70 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—55 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 110 bales cotton, Maneckji Jethabhoy and Co; 220 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, C Ranchhordass; 286 bales cotton, Volkort Bros; 312 cwts gum, T V and Godsey Bros; 633 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Bohemia s—115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Delhi s—1,150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ceylon Maru s—2 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 20 cases sharkfins; 2 cases fishmaws, J Mahomed; 25 bales twists, David Sassoon and Co; 69 cwts sharkfins, 6 cwts rawgi and 2 cwts ivory, 5 cwts ganda horns, K W Meane and Co.

Delhi s—234 cwts myrabollams, P Jethabhoy; 5,000 cwts bone meal, R Kaderbhoy; 12 cwts almons in shell, 200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Delhi s—950 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Ceylon Maru s—3 bales cotton, The Mitsue Bassan Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Ceylon Maru s—222 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bassan Kaisha.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 22nd April.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 22nd April 11	2791·38	1623900	23830306	25454206
G. I. P. Ry. Including I. M. Ry. System...	125·66	40100	500605	540705
A. D. C. Ry.....	40·29	3300	20675	23875
Baran Kotah Ry.				
Total...	2957·33	1667200	24361586	26028786
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 22nd April 10				
G. I. P. Ry. Including I. M. Ry. System...	2784·67	1581732	25813671	27395403
A. D. C. Ry. ...	125·66	35891	455535	491426
B.-K. Ry.....	40·29	1967	21985	23942
Total	2950·62	1619580	26291191	27910771
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. R. Incg. I. M. R. System		+ 6·71	+ 42168	-1983385 -1941197
A. D. C. R.	.....	+ 4209	+ 45070	+ 49279
Baran-Kotah R.	.....	+ 1243	+ 8690	+ 9933

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 15th April on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 3,60,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 5,64,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	396	714	8	1,118
For previous 14 weeks of half year	23,70,073	46,04,132	51,893	70,26,098
Total for 15 weeks	25,70,073	49,64,132	55,893	75,90,098
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,75,161	3,97,547	5,075	5,77,783
Per mile of Ry...	347	788	10	1,145
Total to corresponding date...	25,53,065	50,52,489	1,14,962	77,20,516

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 13,783
Do to date..... ,, 1,30,418

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 15th April on 339·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 16,000	Rs. 31,000	.....	Rs. 47,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	47	91	.....	138
For previous 14 weeks of half year	1,64,193	3,62,878	684	5,27,735
Total for 15 weeks	1,80,193	3,93,878	664	5,74,735
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	14,424	15,457	.....	29,881
Per mile of Ry.,	42	46	.....	88
Total to corresponding date...	1,80,385	2,40,219	9,925	4,30,529

Increase for the week .....Rs. 17,119
Do. to date.....Rs. 1,44,206

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 24th April.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount estimate in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12 .....£ 17,183,300
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 22nd April 1911, by Council Bills ..... £ 2,105,698
Balance to be remitted from 23rd April 1911 to 31st March 1912 .....£ 15,027,602

a Of this sum £1,533,330 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve for investment in Consols.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MACKAY—March 25, at Allahabad, the wife of Angus G. Mackay, Jamadoba, Jharia, Bengal, of a son.

DEATH.

CARGILL—April 4, at Mussoorie, Agnes Louisa Cargill, aged 55 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Big Attraction. "The Grand National 1911." A fine sporting film.

Skating Rink: Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies' Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p.m. Saturday nights, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim: "In all things throughout the world, the men who look for the crooked will see the crooked, and the men who look for the straight, will see the straight."—John Ruskin,

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Egypt," with the English mails of the 21st instant, which left Aden, at 6 p.m., on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour, at 6 a. m., to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Arabia" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday next.

SIR MANGALDASS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of April, was 388, of whom 311 were males and 77 females.

SHETH JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBUNDAR.—During the month of April the total number of patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 2,945, among them the number of new admissions was 1,086. The average daily attendance was 98.

FATIMABIBI ROGAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of April the total number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 4,744, of whom 1,804 were males, 1,812, females and 1,128 children. The average daily attendance was 158.

RATANSI MULJI DISPENSARY.—During the month of April, the number of Hindu patients that were treated in the dispensary was 2,582, among them the number of new admissions was 566; classified as stated below:—Bhattias, 52; Vanias, 114; Brahmins, 130; Lohanas, 9; and other castes 261, total 566. The average daily attendance was 86.

LECTURE.—Under the joint auspices of the Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha and the Gatha Society, Prof. Dr. A. V. W. Jackson, will deliver a farewell lecture to the Parsi community on "Zoroaster and his teachings" on Friday at the Framji Cowasji Institute at 6 p. m. Khan Bahadur Pheroz Hoshang Dastur, M. A., will preside.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., this evening:—

March.....Unter die Soldaten	.....Fahrbach
Overture.....Tancredi	.....Rossini
Clarionet Solo..Concert Arie	.....Bergson
Selection.....Harry Lander's Songs	...Ord Hume
Valse .....Sonia	.....Zulueta
Selection.....The Dollar Princess	.....Leo Fall
Galop .....The Tourists	.....Fredbo

ACCIDENT IN A MILL.—One Bala Vithoo, aged 21, employed as an oiler in the Bombay United Mill at Charni Road, was engaged in oiling some machinery in the mill on Tuesday, when he overbalanced himself and fell against one of the belts. He was caught in the strap and carried to the roof before the machinery could be stopped. When extricated it was found that the shin bone of his right leg was smashed and he had also received other injuries. He was removed to hospital, where he was detained for treatment.

A TRAM CAR ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday night at about eight o'clock a newspaper boy named Bhima Govind, aged 14, boarded a tram-car near Messrs. Marcks and Company's establishment on the Esplanade Road, to deliver a copy of a newspaper to a lady passenger. Whilst jumping again off the car which was in motion the boy fell and got his left leg injured by one of the wheels of the car and the life-guard. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where it was ascertained that he had a cut four inches long and three inches wide, and another cut about an inch long. He was detained in the hospital for treatment.

SUICIDE OF A BILL-COLLECTOR.—Yesterday, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest at the G. T. Hospital, touching the death of one Dharsee Ookerda, a Hindu, aged 18, residing at Mandvi. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was employed as a bill-collector in the service of one Karsondas Khimji. On Tuesday afternoon his brother Virji found him crying. On being asked the deceased said he had lost Rs. 1,000 belonging to his master. The brother consoled him and took him to his master. The latter handed him over to the police. At about 5-30 p.m. a police sepoy took the deceased, his brother and his master to the Bazaar Gate Police Station. While a police jamadar was making enquiries at the chowkie, the deceased appeared to be well. The deceased was searched and and a note book and Rs. 200 in currency notes were found on him. Subsequently he appeared to be drowsy and was sent to the G. T. Hospital, where it was ascertained that he was suffering from the effects of opium poisoning, and he died yesterday morning. The deceased had purchased half a tola of opium at 2 p.m. on Tuesday from a licensed opium vendor. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from Mr. Anant Shivaji Desai in which he stated:—

"In reply to your letter No. 4504, dated the 20th October 1910, I have the honour to state that, as the conditions for allowing the draw-back under Section 158 of the Municipal Act have been prescribed by the Standing Committee, I would like to know what they mean by the terms 'Single Room' and Usually or frequently 'vacant.' The information is required for future guidance and to verify how far the procedure followed by the Assessment and Collection Department is correct."

The letter was referred to a Sub-committee for report.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It remove all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, a delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovers, to the age Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice D. D. Davar, yesterday, presided at a sitting of the Insolvency Court.

RE BUDHABHAI NOORBHAI.

Mr. Kapadia applied for the usual interim order, which was granted.

RE VISHNU JETASHANKER.

Mr

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Angus, 2,320 tons, Captain J B Wakers, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Blyth 1st April, with a cargo of coal.

The Wilson Line steamer Buffalo, 2,583 tons, Captain H Chilton, arrived in harbour on Wednesday, from Hull, 4th April, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lindula, 3,183 tons, Captain R M Cutbush, sailed on Wednesday, for Persian Gulf via Karachi and coast ports, with a general cargo and 8 cabin and 100 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Sphinx .....Comdr J Harvey R N.....Special Service Steamer
R I M S Elphinstone.....Lt Comdr A St C Bowden R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr N B Huddleston..... R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Capt C S Hickman ...Surrey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 3.

Angus.....2320 Wakers .....
Buffalo...2583 .....J Finlay & Co
Brinkburn.....2429 Jelland .....W & A G & Co
Badric.....1613 Jones .....B & P S N Co
Birmingham.....2612 McCarter...T Morrison & Co
Barenfels .....3419 Engelagi .....W & A Graham & Co
Clavereak.....2440 Taylor...W & A Graham & Co
Craigard.....2128 Barnes .....
Gerd .....751 Andreasen ...F F Campbell & Co
Pasilla.....3693 LeGrand .....M M & Co
Gymeric.....3558 Williams .....E Tajbhoy
Rild.....719 Salycson .....F F Campbell & Co
Lalpoora.....2124 King.....M M & Co
Lawada.....2124 Wellingham .....M M & Co
Persia .....4198 Haughton .....P & O Co
Seif .....502 Baldwin .....B & P S N Co
Shah Jehan .....2566 Born .....Shah S N Co
Shirala.....3400 Gun-Cunningham...M M & Co
Virawa .....2176 Remmett .....M M & Co
Watoonga.....1069 Bambar .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Chyebassa	3962	Wadge	Antwerp	14-5	M M & Co
D & F Wildenfels	3559	Kuckens	Calcutta	4-5	W & A Graham & Co
M King Edward	2834	Dames	Antwerp	4-5	W & A Graham & Co
P Clan Stuart	2215	Walker	Malabar Coast	4-5	J Finlay & Co
Q Markgraf	3689	Thle	Zanzibar	5-5	A Strandes & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Clan Macnab	3953	Ridgwar	NF NF	J F & Co
2	Castalia	4031	Hamilton	Liverpool	7-5
3	Clan Cumming	3108	Gourlay	Liverpool	6-5 W & A Graham & Co
5	Moltkefels	3084	Schneider	Karachi	5-5 W & A Graham & Co
6	Homayun	3152	Mhlony	Genoa	10-5 B & P S N Co
7	Bohemia	3305	Gillhuber	Trieste	16-5 A L S N Co
10 & 11	Delhi	4999	Bradshaw	Shanghai	10-5 P & O S N Co
12	Arabia	4093	Palmer	London	6-5 P & O Co
15	Ceylon Maru	3142	Pyne	Kobe	5-5 N Y Kaisha
16	Nuddia	1944	Davidson	Genoa	5-5 W & A Graham & Co

H W P D

Saraswati...443 Ebrahim ...N F ...N F ...Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Kanaler.....2865 Schutt...Zanzibar...19-5.....A S & Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
2	Angus	Wakers	Blyth, Apr 1
3	Buffalo	Chilton	Hull, Apr 4

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
3	Gerd	Andreasen	Bangkok &c
	Bezwada	Jamlyn	Galle
	Lindula	Cutbush	Persian Gulf &c

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday:—
Steamer Bohemia, for Trieste &c.
" Warconga, for Persian Gulf, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	From
4	Flamingo	Calcutta
22	Clan Chattan	Liverpool
29	Sardinia	Calcutta
May 1	Clan Lindsay	Coast

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's steamer Namur, arrived at London on the morning of the 1st instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Africa, left Trieste on the 1st instant, and is due here on the 17th instant.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer R. Rubattino, from Bombay arrived at Naples on the 2nd instant.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 3rd May, 1911.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	2	6	p.m.	15	7
Teheran ...	3	1	50 p.m.	0	41
Suez	3	2	10 p.m.	0	48

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim Djedda Kassala without additional charge. (29-6-09).

Cable Zanzibar Mombasa right. (2-5-11).

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Banamachi, Itres, Huimanguillo, San Antonio, Cardenas, and Canduacan Mexico will not be accepted until further notice. (24-4-11).

Bhamo Route to China interrupted beyond Indian Frontier between Manyuen and Tengyueh also between Tunhong and Manyuen. (1-5-11) (2-5-11) respectively.

Borasjoon reports line right to Ahwaz and Mohammerah. (2-5-11).

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

Bombay Gazette.

SPLENDID SERIES OF EIGHT

CORONATION ARTICLES,

By a Brilliant Triumvirate:—
The DUKE of ARGYLL
Mr. A. C. FOX-DAVIES
Mr. PHILIP GIBBS

WE have arranged for the following series of Special Coronation Articles, which will appear in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, as follows:—

May 6th—The Royal Dynasty
May 13th—The Crown and Regalia
May 20th—Robes and Coronets for the Coronation
May 27th—The Hereditary Coronation Officers
June 3rd—The Coronation Ceremony.

By A.C. Fox-Davies, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Editor of Armorial Families and late editor of Dod's Peerage. Author of The Complete Guide to Heraldry, Their Majesties' Court, The Book of Public Arms, &c., &c.

N.B.—Mr. Fox-Davies is recognised as the chief living writer on Heraldry. His first brief was the Norfolk Peerage case, and he was paid a record first brief fee. He made his first speech in public at the bar of the House of Lords. He has been appointed one of the officers for the Coronation ceremony in the Abbey.

June 10th—Westminster Abbey: Its Glories and Eventful History

By Philip Gibbs, Author of The Street of Adventure, &c., &c.

June 17th } Modern Kingship
June 22nd } (Two Articles)

By His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K. T., Hereditary Master of the Royal Household, Scotland; Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland; Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALLS BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY;

BRAND	Price. Rs a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 180 deg	5 12 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg	4 12 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg	4 8 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg	4 8 2	" "
Camel Brand 125° (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg	3 10 0	" "
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

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A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.

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BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO Hummum Street, Fort.

NAPIER.

IT is our intention to tell you regularly in the columns of this paper, the PROVED reasons why you should purchase a Napier Car. We do not intend to go beyond simple statements of fact which we believe would be of interest to those who contemplate purchasing a car. All that we say can be depended upon to be the truth, and every statement made can be proved beyond question. In the

NOISELESS NAPIERS

we will prove to you that no other car out of any other factory in existence combines so many good points. Every conceivable test to which a car can be put has been applied to the Napier in open international events for speed, hill-climbing, economy and reliability, and the NAPIERS hold all these records. The Napier is the PROVED best car and because it is, it is

GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

NAPIERS, THE PROVED BEST CAR,
MARCKS AND CO., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 4th May, 1911.

A YEAR OF BENGAL.

THE year 1909-10 in Bengal, saw a general improvement in the material condition of the people, owing to the good out-turn of the crops and consequent fall in prices. The year opened with famine prevailing in one district and scarcity in several others, while prices everywhere ruled very high. An early and consistent monsoon relieved the situation and with few exceptions produced excellent harvest throughout the province. Prices soon began to lessen and, though all classes and localities did not recover in one season from the previous series of bad years, there was a general return to prosperity. This is shown to have been especially marked among the labouring classes in receipt of money wages, which, in spite of the cheapening of the staple foods, maintained their previous high level and even showed a further tendency to rise further. The comparative plenty not only benefited the agricultural classes generally, but afforded much-needed relief to those in receipt of fixed pay and induced a revival in trade, which brought some compensation to the mercantile community for the previous bad year. The same causes were chiefly responsible for a marked change in the general health of the people, whose stamina had been so undermined by several years of scarcity as to leave them less able to resist disease. The early monsoon, combined with a free distribution of advances, enabled relief operations to be wound up much sooner than is usual, with a consequent saving of money. In fact, except in Darbhanga, where the constant resort to relief measures necessitated by a succession of bad years has tended to pauperise the people, this stage of necessity, like those preceding, was marked by the improved power of resistance and recovery manifested by the agricultural classes, which gives rise to the belief that they are learning, by emigration and by habits of saving to help themselves. It is believed that a permanent advance in this respect is likely to follow the spread of the co-operative movement, improved knowledge of agriculture and the demand for education to which they will give rise.

Considering the improved material condition of the people and the fact that they had, in the year reported upon, received popular representation on the Legislative Council, it might have been expected they would have manifested an improved degree of contentment and have abstained from political crime; but it is recorded that anarchical crime noticed in the previous year recurred from time to time during the period under review. We find it stated that the political conspiracy, if only loosely organised, extended far beyond the little band arrested in the Maniktola Garden. Several other similar groups came under notice, whose energies were devoted to collecting funds by unlawful means and to terrorising their opponents. With the first object, dacoities of which eight can be traced to the movement, were committed, while, with a view to paralyse the efforts of Government to stamp out the conspiracy, two persons the Public Prosecutor and a Superintendent of Police, were murdered, while actually engaged in the prosecution of political offences. Moreover, bomb outrages continued to occur on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. "As a whole, considering the timidity, apathy and even passive opposition of various sections of the public and their many other difficulties, the police obtained a fair measure of success in dealing with the situation. In both murder cases, the culprits were brought to trial and executed and the results obtained in charges of general conspiracy and gang crime that were brought into court, were fairly satisfactory. There are already good grounds for believing that by means partly of successful prosecutions and partly of excellent organisation and preventive action, the movement has been paralysed, at any rate for the present." To deal with the outrages on the Railway, additional police were stationed in certain villages and checked political agitators who were intimidating dealers in foreign goods by burning or threatening to burn their houses and shops. The investigation of these crimes met with a large measure of success it is true, which is all the more satisfactory because that investigation brought to light existing revolutionary organisations, composed of educated men, prepared to prey upon the community at large in furtherance of their mistaken ends. It is believed, however, that these societies for the most part have now been broken up or crippled; and with their disappearance, the province has seen the last of this crime in an organised form. We fear the wish is father to the thought and investigation of the recent Railway outrage at Dinapore may prove this to be the case.

Doubtless, the police worked unusually well and the suppression of much crime is attributable to them. The compiler of the report records his opinion that the qualities of skill, care and determination they have exhibited is worthy of the highest praise. Yet the police appear to have had to bear more than their share of criticisms—much of it ill-directed and not a little malicious. However, we learn that a genuine desire on the part of the educated members of the force to raise the standard and public reputation of their service, has proved to be a more effective stimulus towards police reform, and the influence of the better educated class of officers, whose introduction is a result of the Police Commissioner's recommendations, has made itself felt in the growth of a feeling of self-respect within the force, which is a hopeful augury for the future of the department. It is worth noticing, on this side of India, that the improved working of police in Bengal synchronises with the introduction of the beat system in Calcutta and its suburbs. The system was advocated by the Police Commissioner and received the sanction of the Secretary of State in September, 1908, though its introduction was unfortunately delayed until the latter end of the year owing to difficulties in obtaining recruits. The scheme provides for watches of four hours' duration and a double patrol at night and allows constables one night in bed after two nights on duty. It is believed, and not without reason, that the introduction of the scheme will not only give much-needed relief to the rank and file of the police, but will add to the efficiency of the force as a preventive agency.

SIR R. HART'S RESIGNATION. SIR ROBERT HART'S resignation, announced by Reuter, was almost a forgone conclusion, as the veteran is now in his 77th year and was latterly known to be anxious to be relieved permanently of his onerous duties. When he left Peking, exactly three years ago, on leave for Europe, which he had not re-visited for thirty years, it was expected that his departure would be final. Since then, very important changes have come over China. The Dowager Empress, the real ruler of the country, who, so long imperiously dominated in every department of Government, died at almost the same time as her son, the nominal Emperor, and her strong personality being thus removed, the cause of reform, of which she was the inveterate foe, has prospered under the new regime. Sir Robert Hart, who had left behind his brother-in-law, Sir Edward Bredon in his post, was invited by the new ministers to return at the end of his year's leave, but he did not seem disposed to return again to the Far East when he was already in his seventy-fifth year. He had asked in 1908 for two years' leave, but he could then obtain only half that amount; indeed, the Chinese Government did not want him to go away at all, so indispensable was he deemed. They had heaped the rarest honours upon him, honours conferred on no other foreigner, and had hoped that he would settle down for good in their midst and never think of returning home. There were intrigues among the other Powers to get his post for their nominee when he would go, and this acted as a chief inducement to him to remain so long. But now these intrigues have been brought to nought, and as an Englishman succeeds him, he has no scruples in retiring and seeking rest. Mr. Francis Aglen, who was under him as Deputy Inspector-General after Sir Edward Bredon, now becomes Inspector-General, and thus this highly important post is once more secured for England.

Sir Robert's career in China, extending over more than fifty-five years, has been eminently successful for himself as well as highly beneficial to China and the foreign Powers interested in her. He began it in the Customs and in a short time obtained such an insight into the Chinese Customhouse work that, after a few years' work as inspector, he was appointed to be the head of the Customs Department. In 1863, he overhauled the entire system and soon evolved a most efficient organisation with a capable staff in which there are nearly a thousand Europeans. The Customs revenue was at the commencement of his period only eight million taels, but it has now grown to more than three times this amount. This revenue is moreover a fixed and certain item, which cannot be said of other branches of the State income of China, and is therefore offered as a stable and sure asset as security for loans. The credit of China has steadily improved on account of the management of the Customs by Sir Robert Hart, who has been able to do so much by his marvellous knowledge of the Chinese character. He knows the Chinese intimately and can get anything done by them where others would be hopeless failures. He has been of great use to the British authorities whom he has helped out of many a serious difficulty with the Celestial Government. British diplomatists at Peking owe much of their success to his active help at all times, but especially at critical junctures when war between the two countries was perilously close. When Sir Robert's diary, which he kept throughout his career, comes to be published, we may know the full extent and importance of these services. In his will he once gave direction that this diary should be burnt after his death. During the siege of the Legations in Peking in 1900 it very narrowly escaped being burnt by the Boxers, but it was rescued by two of his attaches. Since then he is understood to have relented in his direction to his executors, and we may perhaps see it published some day. Now that he has retired from the scene of his labours, he may himself think of editing and publishing at least parts. By his long and intimate contact with the Chinese, Sir Robert had long come to like the people and admire them much. His detractors would say that, owing to his close intercourse with the Peking officials, he has learnt to look upon men and events through Chinese glasses and is in some respect more of Chinese than the Chinese themselves. The only book that he has published so far, "These from the Land of Sinim," might furnish some slight ground for these detractors. But the book also shows his great love for the people and sympathy with them in their hopes for the future. His successful career furnishes useful lessons to Anglo-Indians.

TO STIFLE DEBATE. FOR the benefit of the students of debates in Parliament the London correspondent of a Manchester contemporary has been at pains to describe the operation of the various devices resorted to to stifle obstruction and unnecessary prolixity. The "kangaroo" closure, of which we have heard so much lately, is described as the latest device known to Parliament of cutting the talk short and getting the business on. The closure in any form as a modern machine. It always stirs the passions of the Parliamentary man, who slips into metaphor whenever he talks about it, calling one form of the process the guillotine, because it is like a knife which falls suddenly and stops the struggle, and another form the kangaroo, perhaps, because you cannot forecast the length of its jump. The closure has probably given the Strangers' Gallery many a shock. A speech is taking a very ordinary course and no one seems to be marking what is said, when suddenly there is a loud and unusual shout. The observer may have failed to note that some Minister of the Crown has half risen from his place and muttered a few apparently unimportant words. But the House itself knows what has occurred. He has moved the closure—"I beg to move that the question be now put." The orator in possession drops like a bird that has been shot in full flight. The Speaker or the Chairman, if the House be in Committee, may ignore the motion, in which case the Minister looks annoyed, and the orator triumphantly goes on. But if it be accepted the Speaker rises and says, "The question is that the question be now put," and there follow two divisions—the first to determine whether the House shall now decide, and the second how it shall decide. "Closure by compartments," or "the guillotine," was a later device. It cannot, like the simple closure, be moved haphazard, but requires a long preliminary resolution, on which there is generally an angry debate. By this resolution certain periods of time are allotted to various portions and stages of a bill. At the expiration of each period discussion closes automatically, and on the amendments to the allotted portion of the bill there are divisions but no discussion. The five minutes before the fall of the knife are often a period of tense excitement. Sometimes a prominent member of the Opposition will rise, in the hope that the decapitation of eminence may stir the imagination of people outside. At other times, adds the correspondent, a smaller man keeps it up, with one eye on the clock. At the first stroke the Speaker takes his black silk coverlet off his knees, rises in his place, and the Opposition attack the first bar of a chorus to which the words are "Gag, gag, gag."

BIRAJ, one of the accused in the Dacca Conspiracy Case, having shown signs of insanity the Sessions Judge has referred the accused to the Civil Surgeon for medical examination.

THE messengers who were sent to Kharan from Quetta have returned with full confirmation of the murder of the Chief of that State. The crime is said to have been committed by mutinous troops who had certain wrongs to avenge.

A LOCK-OUT has been declared by the Turkish tobacco merchants at Kavala and Salonica, because of the demand of the workmen requiring that the sorting of tobacco should be exclusively reserved for men. It is expected that 15,000 workers will be thrown out of employment.

UP to the present women barristers in France have been content with their role as pleaders, but they now propose, says Dalziel's Paris correspondent, to sit as judges. Me. Marguerite Isnard, a member of the Bar of Avignon, has entered her name as the candidate for the magistracy of that place.

A REPRESENTATIVE conference of Scottish fishermen has protested against the attitude of the Government towards the efforts of Russian and other Governments to protect the inshore fisheries of the coasts, and urged the Government to invite a conference of North Sea Powers for the revision of the North Sea Convention and the adoption of an extended limit for the regulation of the fisheries.

ON behalf of the Government of South Africa Mr. Smuts, Minister of the Interior, has accepted the offer of the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association to build a laboratory in Johannesburg, costing £40,000. The aim of the laboratory will primarily be to investigate mine diseases, but human diseases generally will also be dealt with. The cost of its maintenance will be shared by the Association and the Government.

IT is announced that the International Association of Navigation Congresses will hold its twelfth meeting at Philadelphia, U.S.A., in the spring of 1912, under the auspices of the United States Government, and as it will be the first time that the Congress has been arranged in an English-speaking country, it is likely to be largely attended by British representatives. Its object is to promote the progress of inland and maritime navigation by keeping its members informed of the most recent experience in the construction of great public works. In the sections which deals with ocean navigation, one of the most important questions which will be discussed is the advisability of limiting the maximum artificial depths of rivers and harbours to accommodate international traffic and to keep down the size of the modern ocean-going ship.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

SHAKESPEARE AND THE MUSIC-HALLS.

International Art Exhibition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, APRIL 14.

The American artist, Mr. Elihu Vedder, gives away a secret of the studio in his new book of "Digressions," one of the gayest, most personal, and most original, "arto-biographies" one has encountered. Taking a leaf out of the book of Horace Vernet, he says, he used to sketch anything and everything. Many years ago he drew a bit of street excavation, little thinking it would ever come in handy, until one day, combining it with an Italian skyline and a recumbent figure, he evolved one of his best-known pictures, "The Plague at Florence." This accumulative process of picture-building is carried on so flagrantly, and with so little art or modesty to conceal it, that one may say pretty nearly all the chief exhibitions supply instances whenever we want them. There are several in prominent view at the new International, in the Grafton Galleries, and one of the least offenders in this respect is a picture oddly identical in theme with Mr. Vedder's. This, "The Plague," is one of Mr. Charles Ricketts's best creations for a long time past. It is not made up of accumulative horrors, nor is any single figure repulsive in any way, but an all-pervading desolation is stamped upon the work. It is a city buried under the hand of wrath, and makes to other works in its own grim vein seem theatrical and unreal. One is "The Knacker's Yard," by Mr. Orpen, and the other "Vestibule," by Mr. Pryde. They appear to have been prompted by the discovery of a gateway or a wall-recess which suggested itself—in actuality or imagination—as a background, and the rest was easy. The first powerful as it is, lacks the intensity that stamps Mr. Ricketts's canvas, and the second lacks everything but shadow and mystery. The trail of Post-Impressionism is over the show, leaving the visitor to collide here and there with examples of futility that serve no other purpose but as set-offs for saner work. They need no specifying their unmeaning ugliness bewrayeth them. Halfway between these eccentrics and their normal neighbours are a couple of Mr. Strang's allegorical pieces, "Spring" and "Elders in the Garden." The only justification in the title of the first is an inverted figure, which is flying through the air, but these Grigalati "turns" in painting are usually clumsy and ineffectual, and this particular instance is no exception. The Susanna episode is deader still, and, so far as the realisation of a preconception goes, the title seems purely arbitrary and purposeless, except that we find a couple of deeply abstracted personages in company with a nude. What is more, the style of the two compositions makes one think of cloisonne in its detached instalments of colour and the absence of any blending influence or tone. In the chief portraits of Mr. Glyn Philpot and Mr Kelly, one observes the tendency to a growing misuse of black accessories and pallid flesh, so that the faces of the sitters are isolated in a scheme of shadow, like those of Blue Beard's wives and this fault will only deepen as the pictures grow in age. Far better are the former's "Yellow Scarf" and "Boy with a Seal-skin Cap," and Mr. Kelly's Burmese girls. Mr. Nicholson's portrait of Mr. Nash, Clerk of the Merchant Taylors Company, is a return to his best vein in portraiture, for it is kindliness and whimsicality couched in a masterly and individual form. Mr. Harrington Mann's portrait of "Miss Marie Tempest" has no ease or sprightliness about it, the lap is badly foreshortened, and the silk in the costume is hot and repellent. In the same artist's "Mother and Child" the child is feeble, the mother excellent. As for Mr. Lavery's study of "Pavlova" dancing, it is Bacchantic—or antic merely—and has not passed beyond the intentional or indicative stage. The landscape in the exhibition is very much better on the whole, though it is less conspicuous in size, and less ambitious in its themes, but criticism in detail we must defer to another occasion.

PORTRAITS AT SHEPHERD'S.

Native art bears away the palm, as usual, in the show of British and foreign work at the Shepherd Galleries in St. James's, and the portraits are the best of all. Chief, to my mind, is the admirable portrait by De Wilde, of Suett, the comedian, taken in character, probably Ship in "The Harlequin's Invasion," or, likelier still, Dicky Gossip, the barber, in Hoare's favourite farce, "My Grandmother." Both were well-known parts of his, and Hazlitt refers to this last impersonation by calling him "the delightful old croaker, the everlasting Dicky Gossip of the stage." There are many of De Wilde's theatical portraits at the Garrick Club, but none better than this, more whimsical in character interpretation, or richer in modelling and humour and identity. Perhaps for the reason that the Garrick collection contains three of De Wilde's portraits of the same actor already, this fourth may not appeal to the committee, but it ought certainly to remain in London, and in some accessible quarter. Another London worthy here with a less savoury memory attached to him is Paul Whitehead, the lampoon-writer and debauchee, who comes up smiling, however, with a remarkable air of decorum in a signed portrait by Downman. It has the additional interest of being one of the artist's experiments in oil, and the handling of the brush as compared with so much of his ladylike water-colour work is dexterous and vigorous to a degree. Another portrait by a master of portraiture is a tiny study, almost a miniature, of an old Scots dame, by Sir John Watson Gordon, the northern master of whom it is recorded that he had such a "guid conceit" of himself—and not unwarrantably so, when we consider the speaking merit of his work and this little sketch among the rest. The couple of portraits by Joseph Highmore, too, are fine presentments of unknown originals, and the feminine one of the pair is a remarkably interesting piece of human interpretation in every way. There are many other telling portraits in the room, including a forceful and characteristic Raeburn; Beach's portrait of Dr. Pultney, well known though an engraving; an Allan Ramsay a portrait of a noble, by Van Somer, which makes one think of Drummond of Hawthornden; and others by Mieveldt, Lawrence, and Thomson of Duddingston. Of the landscapes and figure-work, the palm must clearly go to a fine Richard Wilson with a pedigree and no need of it, considering the internal evidence the condition, and the quality. It seems to be a large study of a smaller work in the national collections, and nowhere in his long series of scenes painted in and around the Alban lakes, do we get a better instance of wild, natural beauty, done in a sprit of sunshine and the full joy of space and air. There is almost the quality of Ostade or Wilkie in the little early work by the late F. Goodall, entitled "The Village Green" painted before the days of his obsession with Eastern scenes. The early oil sketch of a dog attributed to Gainsborough, and identified as a study of his "most remarkable, sagacious, cur, Bumper," is interesting chiefly for the conjecture, but the mastery in the drawing is evident. One notes also work of various excellence by English masters like Henry Bright, Stark, Stothard, Constable (a broadly-painted glimpse of his eternal Dedham Vale), Thomas Barker, of Bath, Crome, Ibbetson, Niemann (an exquisite Lincolnshire scene), and Joshua Shaw.

STORIES OF RICHTER.

Stories of Richter are naturally on many lips just now. A good instance of his gift of caustic comment is supplied in that which tells how on one occasion he rebuked slackness at a rehearsal by remarking, "You play like teetotalers which you are not!" Another saying of the same order credited to him was a remark to the orchestra (while rehearsing "Tristan"): "Too much like married men, gentlemen; a little more like young lovers, if you please." Mr. Balfour, in a public speech, once committed the error of alluding to Dr. Joachim as a great German musician, and the same mistake is not infrequently made in regard to Richter, who is of course, a Hungarian by birth, as also was Joachim. It is, indeed, not a little curious that these two great musicians who have always been regarded as typical representatives of German music, should, in fact, both have been of Hungarian, and therefore of Slavonic, origin. In this, however, they do not stand by any means alone, since the like applies to quite a large number of other eminent musicians before the public to-day, many of whom are also popularly thought of as Germans—Nikisch, for example Mahler Weingartner, Rosenthal, and many more who might be named. Certainly, however, in the case of Richter he embodies all those qualities which we regard as typically German from his massive frame to his solid worth.

Richter has known all the most prominent musicians of his time and has interesting reminiscences of many of them. Of Stantnon Bruckner for instance, he tells an amusing story—relating to an occasion upon which he (Richter) had conducted one of his symphonies. "When the symphony was over he came up to me in an ecstasy of delight and I felt him press something into my hand, saying, 'There, my dear fellow; there's something to drink my health with.' It was an Austrian thaler, which I have worn ever since. I am fond of it, for it reminds me of one of the most charmingly child-like and innocent human beings I have ever known. It has often been said of Richter that he can play every instrument in the orchestra; but that is, of course, an exaggeration though he certainly knows how every instrument ought to be played, and in earlier days was master himself of at any rate one—to wit, the horn. He studied the violin, too, in earlier days, and that he is also a good pianist may be gathered from the fact that at the age of ten he appeared as a prodigy performer at a concert given by his mother—a well-known opera singer of her day. Richter's manner at a rehearsal has often been described. A typical incident was thus narrated once by one who had "sat under" him: "A second horn-player signalised his first appearance by the horrific action of finding a wrong note in his Wagner, and immediately our thoughts were turned towards deaths and burials. We expectently awaited events. Richter fastened his all-questioning eyes on the misguided man, and kept them there, while he opened his score and tossed over three or four leaves contemptuously. (He had been rehearsing from memory, which differs very much from conducting a concert from memory. Then he raised his baton to the level of those eyes, and pointing it at the unhappy being, said oracularly Ze fifs bar after, number twenty-four in ze zecond horn is right; you play him.' This poor unfortunate, of course, knew no more of the stuff we were at than a bobolink. Happily such tragedies were extremely rare."

A WAGNER BIOGRAPHY.

One hears that next month there will be published the sixth and last volume of the copious biography of Wagner, undertaken by Glasenopp. It will be remembered how Mr. Ashton Ellis undertook the English translation of this work, and that subsequently he added so considerably to the material provided that it has become to all intents and purposes his own. Mr. Ellis will doubtless adopt the same plain in regard to Glasenopp's closing volume, and therefore English readers will have to wait sometime before becoming acquainted with whatever new facts there are to be brought to light. Meanwhile, the autobiography is due, which is arousing so much interest.

DRESS AT THE THEATRES.

Mr. Alexander's bold protest against the tyranny of evening dress at the theatre and the modification of the existing fashion which he advocates have given rise, as was only to be expected, to a lively discussion. He is condemned on the one hand as one who would deprive the auditorium of all its gaiety and brilliance, while on the other his view is endorsed by those who recognise that the obligation of "dressing" for the theatre often acts as a deterrent to those who live a long way out of town or for some other reason find it inconvenient to confirm to the unwritten law in this regard. Doubtless there is a good deal to be said on both sides. Undoubtedly the theatre presents a more festive appearance when all the occupants of the principal seats are in evening attire; but London, with its enormous distances, unfortunately the one city in the world where a sumptuary custom of this order entails exceptional difficulties and inconveniences. Mr. Alexander, adopting the severely practical and utilitarian standpoint, has reason on his side undoubtedly in saying that he would prefer playing to a full house in morning dress than to one-half filled by an audience more elaborately attired. As he suggests, there are probably thousands of people in London every evening, who would go to the theatre, but for the obligation of "dressing," and as a business proposition pure and simple, it is obvious that the theatres must suffer in consequence, to the gain, no doubt, of the music-halls, which, by the way, do not present such an entirely unfestive spectacle even without the obligatory evening attire. Neither is such attire required, as a rule, in France or Germany, in both of which countries, however, the drama contrives none the less to flourish. One of the arguments used by the anti-reformers is rather quaint. Consider, they cry, the feeling of the pitties if deprived of the joy of feasting their eyes on the fine feathers of the stalls!

SIR HERBERT TREE ON SHAKESPEARE.

At the close of the last performance of "King Henry VIII." at His Majesty's Theatre, Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, made a notable speech and I offer no excuse for reproducing it. He said: "To-night we are closing what is, I believe, the longest run of any Shakespeare play at this or any other theatre. This is a proud record, and I am very thankful not only for the artistic appreciation of the public, but for those other considerations—too base, perhaps, to mention—which give us the sinews of war for future endeavours. But if I am grateful to you, the public, have I not equal cause to be grateful to the company who are standing on this stage, and who, I believe, one and all, will part from 'Henry VIII.' with feelings of regret. So long as I can afford it the Shakespeare festival will continue at this theatre. Our seventh festival will begin with A Midsummer Night's Dream on Easter Monday. All the Shakespeare plays presented during the festival will be treated practically as new productions, and will be rehearsed and presented. The first of these will be Julius Caesar which will be followed by 'Twelth Night,' 'The Merry Wives of Windsor' (with Miss Ellin Terry once more), and many other plays from the Shakespearian repertory. Many of my brother actors, including Mr. Oscar Asche, Mr. Benson, and Mr. Harry Irving, will help to make this festival memorable." In the further course of his remarks, Sir Herbert touched upon the questions of Shakespeare in the music-hall. It had been said, he went on, recently at a meeting of authors that owing to a spirit of infamous and cowardly teachery the managers had sought to banish Shakespeare from the music-halls. Personally, so far from this being the case, he (Sir Herbert) was in favour of Shakespeare's works being played in their entirety in the music-halls. His objection to Shakespeare snippets in the music-halls was a purely pedantic one, for he reflected that it might add a new terror to the actor's life if in the hushed silence proceeding one of Hamlet's soliloquies, the performing elephant—ambitious for his turn—should trumpet his displeasure. He hoped they would soon have one licence for both theatres and music-halls.

MR. JEROME'S LATEST.

An acting company of exceptional strength is responsible for the first production of Mr. Jerome K. Jerome's four-act play, "The Master of Mrs. Chilvers," at Glasgow. After Mr. Jerome's plea the other day for the "Drama of Ideas," one naturally looks for strong stuff in his new work. He has been courageous enough to attempt to deal with woman's place in politics. He uses the dialogue to present the difficulties on both sides of the feminist movement, and if no definite solution

IMPERIAL EDUCATION.

PROLONGED SITTING OF CONFERENCE.

Standing Commitee Formed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 2.

The Education Conference, which ought to have concluded on Friday, was prolonged until to-day. Although the delegates are reticent, it appears that the colonial delegates are far from satisfied about the proceedings, which have mostly taken the form of the reading of long papers by British educationists. They think that the Education Department has not appreciated the wider aspects of the Conference, and has kept the discussions unduly formal.

As a result of the discussion, however, a Standing Committee has been appointed, composed of representatives of the dominions, and is sitting in London to organise future conferences. The delegates are perfectly satisfied with this and regard it as a step in the right direction.

The subject was specially brought up at to-day's sitting, the subject of which was bilingualism. The discussion was entirely academic, and no decision was taken.

THE GULF EXPEDITION.

Questions in the House of Commons.

LONDON MAY 2.

In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey, replying to Mr. Dillon, said that the Expedition to the Persian Gulf was undertaken in pursuance of the authority of Persia, given some years ago, for His Majesty's ships to police Persian waters, in order to suppress the traffic in arms. He did not propose to lay papers on the table, or publish the plan of the operations. It was only intended to land men when necessary, in connection with the operations. The Persian Government was informed of the expedition.

Mr. Dillon asked whether the agreement included permission to land troops for expeditions in the interior.

Sir Edward Grey: "I do not think that the question of landing troops was included in the original arrangement, but it is impossible for His Majesty's Government to remain absolutely impassive while a large and illicit traffic is taking place in the Gulf."

SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

A Jehad Proclaimed.

LONDON, MAY 2.

In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey said that France had informed Britain of the measures being adopted to succour the Europeans in Fez. It was not intended to alter the status of Morocco, and Britain saw no reason to object.

TANGIER, MAY 2.

Letters from Alcazar, dated May 1, state that the Askaris, under the French instructors of that district, have mutinied and deserted, refusing to serve under the French.

News that a French column has left Casa Blanca and Rabat for Fez has excited all the Gharb tribes, who are proclaiming a *jehad*.

FISHERMEN AND WAR SERVICE.

Failure of Admiralty Scheme.

LONDON, MAY 3.

The papers state that the Admiralty scheme for the establishment of a reserve of 300 trained fishermen in Grimsby, for a fleet of mine-sweeping trawlers for special War Service has been a failure. Up to the present, it is stated, only eleven fishermen have been enrolled.

EURASIAN TRAINING.

The Movement at Home.

LONDON, MAY 3.

The Convocation of Canterbury has adopted a resolution moved by the Bishop of St. Alban's commending the movement to promote the eduction of Europeans and Eurasians in India to the liberality of the Churchman and Churchwomen in England.

Sir Compton Rickett, on behalf of the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches, gave a reception yesterday evening to the delegates of the All-India Committee.

Addressing the delegates Sir Compton dwelt on the urgency of making provision to prevent Eurasians from deteriorating as many South Americans had done, whose lack of education had caused them to be exploited by foreigners.

CHARGE AGAINST CANADIAN MINISTRY.

OTTAWA, MAY 3.

In the Dominion House of Commons yester day, Mr. Oliver, the Minister of the Interior, denied that he had received ten thousand pounds sterling for campaign purposes, in consideration of an Order in Council, enabling the Northern Railway Company to obtain 600,000 acres of good land in Saskatchewan, instead of swamp land in Manitoba.

The Minister requested that a special committee should be appointed to investigate the charge.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier agreed.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

King and the Guildhall Meeting.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 3.

King George, thanking the Lord Mayor for communicating to him the resolution in favour of arbitration between Britain and America, passed by the Guildhall meeting, says, "I am gratified to learn that these opinions were unanimously expressed upon a question of such extreme and far-reaching importance, by an assemblage so representative of all various religious, political and social sections."

WASHINGTON, MAY 3.

President Taft and the Cabinet are still discussing tentative drafts of the Anglo-American Arbitration Agreement. President Taft, yesterday evening, stated that it might be weeks before the Treaty could be submitted to the Senate or Great Britain for ratification.

THE VETO BILL.

Principal Clause Passed.

LONDON, MAY 2.

The House of Commons, sitting in Committee, adopted by 299 votes to 195, the second and principal clause of the Veto Bill.

The Government agreed to accept one or two minor Opposition amendments, but all the amendments, limiting or weakening the scope of the clause, were rejected.

The Committee then proceeded to the discussion of Clause 3. The debate, as it has been recently, was conducted in the most tranquil manner.

Mr. Churchill said that Clause 2 was essential so that the Government could carry out constitutional reforms, and Mr. Balfour vigorously reiterated his taunt that the Bill would never have been introduced but for the Nationalists.

The third and fourth clauses were adopted.

LATER.

The House has adopted Clauses 5 and 6 of the Veto Bill.

The preamble to the Bill will be discussed to-day.

LONDON, MAY 3.

The debate on the Veto Bill yesterday evening was continued until two o'clock this morning, but the discussion was tame and uninteresting.

The House was sparsely occupied, except during Mr. Churchill's final defence of the policy of the Government and Mr. Balfour's reply, who concluded by declaring that the Bill was not a measure to improve the Constitution but a mere *ad hoc* legislation to enable the Government to pass Home Rule and other ministerial Bills.

THE PERSIAN LOAN.

Negotiations with Imperial Bank.

LONDON, MAY 2.

Replying to a question by Mr. Dillon, in the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey said that negotiations for the proposed Persian loan were being conducted exclusively between Persia and the Imperial Bank, without the intervention of Britain. Sir George Barclay, the British Minister, reported that he had never at any time pressed Persia to accept a loan from the Imperial Bank in preference to others, nor had he used his influence in this sense. He had, however, informed Persia that Britain could not support a scheme, which would be prejudicial to the interests of the Imperial Bank.

TEHERAN, MAY 3.

The Mejliss has passed the Imperial Bank Loan after a prolonged and vehement discussion.

It is understood that negotiations are in progress between Russia and Persia, for the construction of a Railway from Julfa to Tabriz.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Retrenchment Necessary.

LONDON, MAY 3.

A meeting of the Church Missionary Society was held at Queen's Hall, yesterday.

The report of the Committee regretted a deficit for the past year of £36,095, making a total adverse balance of £48,114, and recommended retrenchments, including the withdrawal of missionaries now on furlough, and the abandonment of the further training of candidates.

WRECK OF THE 'ASIA.'

SHANGHAI, MAY 3.

The seaman, Arundel, who was reported missing on April 29th, and thought to have been captured by the pirates, who looted the wrecked steamer "Asia," has been found.

THE YEMEN REVOLT.

Turkish Success over Rebels.

HODEIDA, MAY 3.

Severe fighting is reported to have taken place at El Sajjah. The rebels were worsted, losing four guns previously captured from the Turks. Colonel Riza Bey's force has recaptured Amran, the insurgents retireing northwards.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, MAY 3.

The P. and O. steamer "Macedonia" has shipped gold to the value of £100,000 for India.

SOUTH BIRMINGHAM BYE-ELECTION.

Mr. Amery Returned Unopposed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 3.

Mr. Amary, Unionist, has been returned unopposed for South Birmingham.

RACING AT HOME.

The Chester Cup.

LONDON, MAY 3.

The Chester Cup result was as follows:—

Willonyx	1
Toyshop	2
Anchora	3

Fourteen started.

Won by half a length. Four lengths between the second and third.

Betting—7 to 1 against Willonyx, 33 to 1 against Toyshop; 100 to 9 against Anchora.

SUIT FOR DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE.

Masson versus Masson.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 1.

In the Chief Court, Mr. Justice Robinson to-day heard the divorce suit brought by Florence Masson, the leading actress of the Bandmann Comedy Company, against her husband, Michael Masson, broker of Rangoon. The respondent was unrepresented and did not put in appearance. The evidence showed that the parties were married at the Registrar's Office, Rangoon, on 20th July, 1907, and had no issue. After hearing evidence of Mr. F. Cruttenden of Calcutta and Mr. E. L. Wise and subordinate detectives, the Judge passed a decree with costs.

JUSTICE SANKARAN NAIR.

Pelted with a Stone at St. Thomas' Mount.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 3.

Mr Justice Sankaran Nair, C. I. E., proceeded to Colombo yesterday evening by the boat mail en route to England. At St Thomas' Mount, he reported to the stationmaster that after passing Guindy he had been pelted with a stone while in the refreshment car and that he had been badly hit in the hand. The matter was reported to the Railway Police and Sub-Inspector Joganathan Moodalliar was despatched to the scene of the occurrence. This morning at Vilachari near Madras he arrested a boy aged 12, who while looking after a herd of cows near the railway line, was throwing stones about and one of these found its way into the railway carriage.

INCIDENT IN DACCA BAR LIBRARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 3.

This morning, when the door of the Dacca Bar Library was opened, a copy of the proscribed pamphlet "Swadhin Bharat" of a highly revolutionary character, was found hanging from the wall. The copy was made over to the District Magistrate and an enquiry is proceeding. ETC.V.F.

LADIES' DRESS AT COURT PRESENTATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 3.

The Foreign Office has issued the following Press communique:—The following instructions received from the Lord Chamberlain's office are published for information. At the Coronation Durbar to be held at Delhi in December next, ladies are to wear morning dress.

At the Court to be held in Calcutta, ladies are to wear along gowns, but not trains or feathers. Attendance and presentation at the Court in Calcutta are to be equivalent to attendance and presentation at a Court in London. Consequently the rule which is in force in London that the presenter is to be responsible for the eligibility of the presentee is to be observed in Calcutta.

THE CORONATION AND COUNCIL BILLS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 2.

A Financial Department Press communique states:—Thursday the 22nd and Friday the 23rd of June next, having been proclaimed public holidays in England, it has been decided to alter the date of tendering for Council Bills and telegraphic transfers in that week from Wednesday, June 21st, to Tuesday June 20th.

COOLIE STRIKE AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 3.

There has been a strike of coolies this morning and many are leaving for down country as a protest against the conservancy tax which is being levied this year in addition to the usual job porters' tax. The people of the station and visitors are experiencing great difficulty in securing labour and no remedy has yet been proposed to mend this state of affairs.

RANA OF JUBBAL'S MARRIAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 3.

The Rana of Jubbal, who was lately installed by the Superintendent of Simla Hill States, will be married to the daughter of Kanwar Mohan Singh of Keonthal on May 6th.

THE Government of India have approved the appointment of Major F. O. N. Mell, I. M. S. to officiate as Inspector-General of Prisons in the Central Provinces on Lieutenant-Colonel Lane's departure next month on 18 months' combined leave.

VICEROY AT SIMLA.

Deputation from Municipal Committee.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 3.

A deputation consisting of members of the Simla Municipal Committee, headed by Mr. Kettlewell, C. S., the President, waited upon the Viceroy at Viceregal Lodge this afternoon, and presented an address of welcome enclosed in a silver casket. Mr. Kettlewell read the address as follows: "May it please your Excellency, we, the president and members of the Municipal Committee, beg to offer to your Excellency and Lady Hardinge on behalf of the citizens of Simla, a loyal and hearty welcome to this place, the summer headquarters of your Excellency's Government. Your Excellency's assumption of office has been marked by an increase of material prosperity extending to the whole of this vast Empire. We see in this a happy augury of benefits to accrue from your Excellency's rule no less than we are impelled to regard the distinguished services in India of your illustrious grandfather, as an earnest of successful administration by your Excellency. Your Excellency's first visit to Simla falls at a time when the improvements designed and promoted by your predecessors are about to bear fruit. We trust that the good results of these improvements will be apparent during your Excellency's tenure of office, and we rest assured that our endeavours to render the conditions of life in Simla more pleasant for those whose lot it is to spend a great part of their lives in this place will in the future as in the past have the help and sympathy of Your Excellency's Government.

"We rejoice to learn that her Excellency, Lady Hardinge, has undertaken the duty of presiding over the National Association for Providing Medical Aid to the Women of India, and we are confident that in her hands the noble and philanthropic work, inaugurated by the Marchioness of Dufferin, will progress with increasing benefit to the people of this country.

"Above all things, we pray that your Excellency may be preserved in health and strength to rule over this Empire and that Your Excellency's term of office may be a time of peace and prosperity."

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

In reply to the address from the Simla Municipality, H. E. the Viceroy said:—

"Gentlemen of the Simla Municipality. It is exceedingly kind of you to have come forward on my first arrival at Simla with this address of welcome couched in such kindly language and my sense of gratitude is deepened by the fact that your words are truly words of welcome and do not ask me as addresses of welcome sometimes do to solve in a sentence problems which have defied the best efforts of my predecessors or to deal with difficult questions where important interests are at variance. I cannot grumble when such matters are put before me, for in the brief visits which alone a Viceroy can pay to the different parts of India, it is only right that different sections of the community should unburthen their minds and direct his attention to the projects which interest them and the grievances which make them sore and the practice adds to his opportunities of knowing the wants of the people over whose destinies he is called to preside. That, however, does not detract from his pleasure at receiving an address like yours which asks for nothing and complain of nothing, and it may I hope be taken to imply That, you are on the whole fairly happy and contented. I trust that India may be happy and my administration successful, but this time alone can show and my brief experience has been enough to satisfy me that the next few years will be very strenuous and the shade of my grandfather would rise to reproach me if I did not use every power in me which lies in an earnest endeavour to set forward my great charge in the path of progress and prosperity, peace and happiness. This Municipality of Simla, under whose auspices so many reside, is entitled to its due share of my attention, and my sympathy and interest will always be at your service in your efforts to increase the amenities of life among these pleasant and glorious hills.

"To Lady Hardinge you can always look for the warmest sympathy and support in any movement which has for its aim the relief of suffering, especially among the women of India, and I speak for her as well as for myself when I thank you once more very warmly, for the good will and kindly feeling which you have expressed on this occasion of our first coming to live among you."

The members, Major Seton, I. M. S., Mr. Jai Lal, Captain Hodgson, I. M. S., and others were introduced. The deputation then withdrew.

MERCHANTS AND AUTHORITIES IN CONFLICT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 3.

Mr. Dunlop, District Magistrate of Pabna, disposed of the case in which Dr. Sridhar Saha and four respectable merchants of the village Chat Mohur, stood charged with assaulting police officers. It is alleged that bitter feeling existed between the local merchants and railway employees, and, as a result, is is said, the former attacked the railway camp and police post and assaulted the railwaymen and the police sub-inspector. After a protracted hearing, the Magistrate dismissed the case.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 3.

A service of troop trains will have to be arranged in next November for the concentration of the Imperial Service Regiments upon Delhi from distances which will preclude their marching by road.

GOA HIGH COURT.

Arrival of New Judge From Lisbon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NOVA GOA, MAY 2.

Dr. Mattos Abreu, the last of the four Lisbon High Court Judges, transferred by the Government of the Republic for the Goa High Court on account of a sentence favourable to Senhor Joao Franco, has arrived here. It is worth noting that Dr. Mattos Abreu was the first Judge in Portugal who did not recognize in his judgments the decrees issued by Senhor Franco's dictatorial Government, considering them as unlawful.

STEAM LAUNCH MISSING.

Shooting Party's Delay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 3.

The *Indian Daily News* reports that some anxiety is being felt at Narainganj over the safety of two Europeans, Mr. H. R. Landale, a partner of the firm of Messrs. George Henderson and Co., and Mr. B. Robertson, a partner in the firm of of Messrs. M. David and Co. The two gentlemen left Narainganj in the steam launch "Anaconda," during the Easter holidays on a tiger-shooting trip into the Sunderbunds and have not returned. They have considerably overstayed the date of their return, and it is rumoured that their food supply, if they were still alive, would have given out five days ago. This latter statement, however, is denied in some quarters. Messrs. David and Co. have sent out the launch "Viper" to search for them. It is feared that the launch was caught by a 'Norwester' in an exposed region of one of the numerous deltaic rivers and must have turned turtle. On the other hand, the opinion of many is more hopeful, which stated that the launch "Anaconda" is a flat-bottomed boat and is not likely to be affected by the stress of the weather. The firm received a letter from them on the 17th April, and they had not, when they wrote, reached Tiger Point, so there was very little chance of there being blown out seawards. In all probability, it is that they have been blown on to a sandbank and cannot get off. The party set out shortly before Easter, and were expected to return to Narainganj on the 18th or the 19th of last month.

VOLUNTEER CLUB FOR LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW MAY 3.

A Volunteer club has been formed here and will be located in the premises let by Government. The committee consists of members of the Lucknow Volunteer Rifles and United Provinces Light Horse with officers commanding those Corps as ex-officio President and Vice-President respectively.

MILITARY INTELLEGENE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 3.

Lieutenant A. D. De Martin, R. E., is transferred from the 2nd to 1st (Peshawar) Division Military Works.

Captain A Campbell, R. E., is transferred from the 1st to the 7th (Meerut) Division, Military Works.

The services of Captain H. B. Clarke, R. E., is posted to 8th (Lucknow) Division, Military Works.

On return from leave Major H. E. Lowis, 122nd Infantry, appointed Commandant of the 10th Jats.

Major W. E. R. Dickson, R. E., is selected for General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, Karachi Brigade, vice Major W. P. L. Davies, R.A.

Captain A. M. Mathews, No. 91 Heavy Battery, has been posted to the 26th Heevy Battery.

Captain C. M. Wagstaff, R.E., is selected for General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, General Staff Branch, vice Captain S. G. Loch, D.S.O., R. E.

The 5th Cavalry (the Old 5th Bengal Cavalry) celebrated its 70th birthday on 28th April.

Colonel C. N. Watts, General Staff Officer, 1st grade, Secunderabad Division, is granted 3 months' combined leave.

Lieutenant Colonel Roe, R. E., officiates as General Staff Officer, 1st grade, during his absence.

PROPOSED FILLING OF THE GOWALIA TANK.

The Committee appointed by the Corporation to report on the question of filling in certain tanks, submitted the following further report in regard to the Gowalia Tank:—

In his letter No. 7905, dated the 17th June 1910, the Commissioner reports that the advantage of filling up the Gowalia Tank in preference to any alternative course has been agreed upon by the Chairman of the Improvement Trust, Dr. Bently, on Special Duty and Secretary, Malaria Investigation, Bombay, Dr. Turner, Executive Health Officer, and the Trust Engineer. The Commissioner also is of opinion that any system of cleaning would be but a partial and an expensive remedy for the unhealthiness of the locality, and he adds that the tank is no longer required for the drainage of the neighbourhood. The committee concur in this opinion.

It was originally proposed that the tank should be handed over to the Trust for development after filling it up. The cost of filling in the tank was estimated by the Trust Engineer at Rs. 1,80,000 and the profits from leasing the plots after the filling had had three years to settle was estimated at Rs. 33,000. As against this proposals Messrs. William Somerville and Co., offered to undertake the work and to pay to the Municipality at least Rs. 10,000 for the concession. After considering these proposals in consulation with the Commissioner and the Chairman of the Improvement Trust, who is also a member of the Committee, the Committee recommended in their previous report, dated the 15th September 1910, that the tank be handed over to the Improvement Trust for the purpose of filling it up and for laying out the site for building purpose on the understanding that any resultant profit be shared equally by the Municipality and the Trust. That report was however referred back to the Committee for further consideration in view of the questions raised as to the liabilities of the Municipality in respect of contributions to be made to the Trust under Section 73 of the Improvement Trust Act on account of increases in property taxes derivable from the developement of the reclaimed area. The question was thereupon referred to the Improvement Trust Solicitors and the sub-joined extract from their opinion has been communicated to the Committee:—

"The Board as constituted are trustees for the public, certain contributions are to be made to its funds by the Municipality under Section 73 (2) (a) of the Act and we do not think the Board have power to enter into any arrangement, the effect of which would be to relieve the Municipality of a burden imposed upon them by statute or to give them a share in the profit to be made from carrying out the scheme or in fact anything for the property acquired from them besides what is actually due to them as the market value of the property."

Under the circumstances the Committee are of opinion that the tank should be filled up by the Municipality and they recommend that the Commissioner may be requested to proceed with the work of filling in the tank as expeditiously as possible and to bring up proposals for the development of the estate.

Dr. Sukhia, in a separate minute, stated:—"The cost of filling in the Gowalia Tank will be about Rs. 1,80,000 as estimated. The area of ground available after filling it up for building purposes will be about 21,000 square yards. The prevailing rates for land in the neighbourhood of Gowalia Tank are from Rs. 20 to Rs. 48, the average rate, per square yard will therefore, be Rs. 34. The reclaimed area of 21,000 square yards at the above rate will probably fetch Rs. 7,14,000. It is advisable to fill in the Tank from a sanitary point of view and it is advantageous from a financial point of view also. I, therefore, agree with the Committee's report."

MAHABLESHWAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MAHABLESHWAR, APRIL 30.

The Station has only now begun to fill up People are turning up day by day, and are making up for the slackness which prevailed during the whole of this month. As their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Clarke did not arrive till the 17th; it was at once feared that the Mahableshwar Season would suffer. This probably accounts for a number of houses not having been taken up this year. They are going a-begging for half the amount of the usual rent.

The weather is getting pleasant, though the thermometer registers not less than 82 degrees in the shade at 10 in the morning. We hope to experience improved weather in May.

One of the most important events in which the first half of May will be crowded, will be the evening entertainment it is proposed to Colonel and Mrs. Jameson before the departure of the latter on the 11th May. This is only right and proper. Mrs. Jameson has done a great deal for the station. She has removed the beggar nuisance and at the same time provided means by which waifs and strays, can earn a livelihood. The Poor House Fund established by her, has just received a donation of Rs. 1,000 from a Parsi gentleman and another Rs. 1,000 from the original owner of the House. With additional funds at her disposal, Mrs. Jameson has actually bought the property, and the House is now self-supporting.

We shall shortly be losing the services of Colonel Jameson also. He proceeds Home on leave at the end of the Season, and vacates his post as Superintendent. His administration has been an exceptionally able one and his efforts to ward off the plague have been untiring and successful. The sanitation of Mahableshwar has improved wonderfully, and notwithstanding his "iron rule", Colonel Jameson has made himself immensely popular with all classes, and we shall all miss him very much when he quits.

An entertainment committee has already been formed. It consists of the Hon'ble Mr. Lamb, Hon'ble Mr. Chaubal, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Chief of Miraj, Mr. D. N. Wadia, Major D. D. Khambatta, Khan Bahadur Shapurjee Chenai, Dr. H. Batliwala, Mr. Purshotum Morarjee, Mr. M. Damodhur Thackersay and Mr. Byramjee Pudumjee.

The Parsi Gymkhana will be completed very shortly. It will probably be opened by the middle of this month.

A site is being selected for the Hindu Gymkhana. The one behind the Ripon Hotel which has been selected appears to be open to objection. It is quite out of the way and will be inconvenient to Hindu visitors.

We have finished with the Polo tournament which has been run with conspicuous success. Fortunately there were two Jamkhandi teams in, and with the 26th Cavalry and Government House teams, it was just possible to have a two days' tournament, the final between Government House and the 26th Cavalry was played this evening before a large gathering which included their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Clarke. From start to finish the game was interesting, and a good galloping one. Government-House won by 3 goals to 1. Sir George Clarke presented the Cup to the winners.

The station is waking up socially. We shall be busy for the next few days as the following programme will show:—

Wed. 3rd May.—Gymkhana (Polo ground).

Thurs., 4th May—Races—Hon'ble Mr. Morison and Mr. and Mrs. Carmichel "At Home".

Friday, 5th May—Guest night at the Club—Club Dance.

Saturday, 6th May—Races—H. E. the Governor and Lady Clarke "At Home." Guest night at the Club. Theatricals.

Monday, 8th May—Open Tennis Tournament begins.

Our two days' races should be more than ordinarily interesting. Last year we had no races through lack of entries. The following is the card for the first day—Thursday, May 4th.—The Patrons of the meeting are H. E. Sir George Clarke, Hon'ble Mr. Lamb, and Hon'ble Mr. Morison. The Stewards—Col. Jameson, Major Greig, Major. Dyer, Capt. Lucas, and Mr. J. Reynolds. The Judge is Colonel Wilson. Handicapper and Clerk of the Scales, Mr. J. Reynolds. Starter, Mr. L. Robertson, and Hony. Secretary, Mr. A. H. M. Wilson.

POLO PLATE—2½ Fur.

Mr Watson's Wee Nan	...	12 0
Capt Lucas's Deputy	...	12 0
Mr David Finlay's Balancer		12 0
Chief of Jamkhandi's Slowcap		12 0
Chief of Jamkhandi's Pepper Corn		12 0
Major Campbell's Rosamund		12 0

STEWARDS' PURSE—6 Fur.

Mr Wilson's Hammond	...	10 9
Capt Mansell's Sonares	...	10 9
Capt Mansell's Baghdad	...	10 8
Mr Maloney's Aden	...	10 3
Chief of Jamkhandi's Castaway	...	10 3
Mr Crawford's Sir Jamal	...	9 1

SPEEDWELL PLATE—2½ Fur.

Mr Greenway's Chanticles	...	11 0
Capt Cosker's Taj	...	11 0
Major Dyer's Corinthian	...	11 0
Capt Mansell's Ateyba	...	11 0
Mr Montgomery's Suspicion	...	11 0

LAWN PLATE—5 Fur.

Mrs Finlay's Easter Egg	...	12 2
Chief of Jamkhandi's Pepper Corn	...	12 2
Mr Hotson's Joan	...	11 13
Major Dyer's Maladic	...	10 3
Major Campbell's Simplicity	...	10 0

SPEEDWELL PLATE—2½ Fur.

(Second Division).

Mr Greenway's Grey Hazard	...	11 0
Mr Lucas's Grey Star	...	11 0
Capt Mansell's Henkeys	...	11 0
Mr Maloney's Brindley	...	11 0
Chief of Jamkhandi's Tobyn	...	11 0

STAND PLATE—5 Fur.

Mr Greenway's Chanticles	...	10 11
Mr Wilson's Hammond	...	9 13
Mr Montgomery's Suspicion	...	9 13
Capt Mansell's Sonares	...	9 13
Capt Mansell's Baghdad	...	9 12
Mr Maloney's Aden	...	9 12
Chief of Jamkhandi's Castaway	...	9 7
Mr Crawford's Sir Jamal	...	8 5

HOPEFUL PLATE.—Distance Handicap.

Mr Hotson's Fabries	...	Scratch
Mr Finlay's Shablon	...	Scratch
Mrs Finlay's Easter Egg	...	50 yards
Capt Lucas's Friday	...	50 yards
Major Campbell's Flirts	...	74 yards
Capt Cosker's Grey Ghost	...	95 yards
Major Campbell's Brass	...	95 yards
Capt Mansell's Alert	...	95 yards

"LARGE FAMILY" LEAGUE.

Demonstration Prohibited.

Fathers of large families, whose offspring numbered anything from five to a grocer's dozen, were to hold a parade in Paris in mail week and they had selected the Esplanade des Invalides as their starting-point. To the great astonishment of these respectable citizens, M. Lepine appeared on the scene, and bluntly told them, "You shall not parade in Paris. The parade is forbidden." "But tens of thousands are parading in the Aube to-day," said Captain Maire, the popular founder of the League of the Fathers of Large Families.

"Arrest him," said M. Lepine, dryly, and without more ado the unfortunate founder of the League was led away to the police-station.

Some 5,000 people had gathered near the Esplanade to see the parade, and members of the League looked at each other in blank amazement. The fact is, there was just the least bit of danger that revolutionary or extreme Socialistic hotheads might have joined the parade and caused trouble. This is why the cortege was dispersed. In scattering the crowds there were some scuffles between the police and would-be manifestants, and a few arrests were made, the prisoners being shortly afterwards released. These included Captain Maire himself.

A delegation of "fathers of large families" meanwhile reached the Ministry of the Interior, and was received by M. Monis, to whom the delegates presented what they called the demand of 400,000 fathers of large families in France, who had all joined the League. Their principal demand is that fathers of large families be exonerated from taxes in proportion to the number of their children under age. M. Monis promised to consider their claims.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

Increase of Population in the German Empire.

BERLIN, APRIL 14.

THE Census of December 1st 1910, supplies, in the detailed abstracts now published in the "Viertelahrshefte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reichs" sufficient material for substantiating some interesting broad statements.

In the first place we find, that in the German Empire the number of births per thousand of the population is slightly below of that of former periods. This phenomenon is not as marked as in England, but it is unmistakable It is true, the absolute increase of the last five years was very satisfactory. It amounted to 4,262,000 souls and therefore surpassed that of the five years from 1901 to 1905, by about 200,000. But as the start commenced from an increased number, the percentage of the increase is calculated at 7·03 against 7·82 per cents in the previous period. In other words, for the last five years, we get an average of 14 per cents against rather more than 15 per cents five years ago. As the emigration attained the same low level for both periods (only 28,000 per year,) the whole difference is due to the smaller number of births, the death-rate being almost unchanged. It is a good sign for the prosperous condition of the German population, that there were so few emigrants during the last ten years. If we go back to the five years from 1881 to 1885, we find that not less than 900,000 German subjects emigrated to foreign countries and that thereby the natural growth of the population was reduced to 3·39 per cents. During the last fifteen years, Germany lost of its larger population only 139,000, a comparatively insignificant number.

The distribution of the increase over the various federal states illustrates the difference of agricultural and industrial or commercial centres, especially the seaports have gained considerably; the Hanseatic towns together with their not very extensive agricultural districts stand at the head of all federal states with an increase of upwards of 10 per cents. Very low on the ladder stands the duchy of Anhalt famous by its system of forestry. It has not only 0·9 per cents. more people than in 1905. Brunswick with its rich soil has 1·7 per cents. Mecklenburg that partakes of the sea shore already 3 per cents increase. Central Germany is more industrial. But the federal states of this region do not show as good an average as one should expect. The Grand-duchy of Hesse with 6 per cents, the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha with 6·1 and the kingdom of Saxony with 6·5 per cents remain somewhat behind the average of the whole Empire. But as we shall see, the density of population is already very high in these old centres of industry.

The great surprise of the Census was the remarkable growth of the population of Prussia. Of her twelve provinces not less than four (Eastern Prussia, Western Prussia, Posnia, Pommerania) are entirely agricultural and have only three ports of importance Koenigsberg, Dantzick and Stettin. But there are very active centres of industry and commerce around Berlin, in Silesia, Westphalia and Rhenish Prussia. The result is that Prussia shows an increase of 7·7 per cents, i.e., 3·4 of a per cent. more than the whole of the Empire. This kingdom alone has now a population larger than France (more than 40 millions) and nearly as large as the whole Empire in 1871. Within forty years, Prussia has increased her population by 23·8 millions or 55 per cents. It may still go on in the same direction; for her density of population is not yet equal to that of the Empire. It has 115 souls per square kilometre of area, against 120 of the Empire.

Of all federal states, Saxony is most densely populated. She has 320 people per square kilometre and is rivalled in this respect by only one country of Europe, the kingdom of Belgium. Bavaria has only 90 souls per square kilometre, Mecklenburg and Oldenburg even less. But the average of the population has grown in density from 76 in 1871, to 120 in 1910, i.e., by more than fifty per cents. Certainly Germany may well be satisfied with the growth of her population during the forty years of peace from 1871 to 1911.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION FOR BERLIN.

Happily, there is no systematic plan of division for this show of attractive scenery and popular life. Even the Berlin firms who contributed most of their manufactures have spared us those tiresome rows of specimens in glass cases. One of them reproduced a polar region and enlivened it with the ship carrying a duplicate of Lieutenant Filchner's Antarctic Expedition, so that we see at once what is needed for such an enterprize of travelling in those inhospitably cold quarters. A clothier's firm built up the promenade deck of some transatlantic steamer and filled it with passengers wearing fashionable dress or sporting suits.

Of the foreign countries Austria-Hungary has done most to make her Pavillion attractive. We see the national costumes of all the nationalities united in this mighty Empire from the Tirol to Bosnia and from Bohemia to Transylvania. Everywhere the landscapes show us the surroundings of these figures and houses. On the other hand, Switzerland, that is, the European Eldorado of travellers, shows almost nothing but photos of her mountainous scenery. But these prints are the delight of every photographer's heart. No amateur could think of rivalling them. The Netherlands have not yet completed their models of an old Dutch port and of a Japanese landscape with tropical vegetation. All the more elaborate are the exhibits of the Scandinavian countries. They evidently used the opportunity for competing in attracting travellers to their shores. Most complete is the collection of products shown in the department of Finland. There are sporting articles, textile fabrics, keramic objects of the native population pleasantly distributed over the room showing the line scenery to be met there. With Denmark we are not so well satisfied. A great deal too much of Copenhagne China is heaped up, and the diorama views of the castle of Kronberg and of the passage from Warnemunde to Gjedser might have been more realistic. In this respect the Swedes have distinguished themselves most. Especially the view of Stockholm in summer and of a northern landscape in winter with the appropriate typical figures of the population are most impressive. Norway shows the wide panorama of Molde and a handsome peasant's home with all the snuggishness of old tradition and the modern requirements of comfort. Of maps, pictures, skins and fishing utensils, there is a large variety.

Almost innumerable are the German landscapes brought vividly before the spectator. The chalk cliffs of Rugen with their green tops we may look at from the old-fashioned hall of a Moenchsgut fisherman, where the good old couple are standing by our side. Close by, we may catch a glimpse of the whole crest of the Riesengebirge of Silesia or find ourselves in the dark grove of fir trees opposite the waterfall of Triberg in the Black forest. The Hartz mountains are represented by their fine sights, models of old iron mining and a fair reproduction of the winter sport now practised there. Through a tunnel we pass into Brunswick city with its architectonic choice bists, A step farther and the merry people in Swabia surround us, and there is perpetually a rush to those coffee houses and taverns, where girls from the Black forest attend the guests. A large room is taken up by the exhibition of Alsace-Lorraine. We see the Cathedral, the Roman Aquaeduct, the battle field of Gravelotte and a large collection of Roman objects of art and industry dug out of the ground. The Rhine tour is brought near to us; Hamburg and Lubeck, Breslau and Dantzick send us their greetings. We enjoy the pleasures of sightseeing without the troubles of locomotion.

ASCH.

FIRE AT DHULYAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 3.

A disastrous fire is reported from Dhulyan, in the district of Murshadabad. It appears that on the evening of Saturday last a fire broke out in a thatched hut belonging to a labourer. There was a high wind at the time and the fire soon spread to the adjoining houses. In a few minutes the whole bazar was engulfed in flames and the fire could not be subdued until after about thirty huts and some adjoining houses had been burned down, the damage to property being estimated at about Rs. 50,000.

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING NOTES.

INTEREST in racing circles centres itself for the present, and till Poona starts at the end of July, up-country; and it is pleasant to note that prospects are decidedly bright. At Mysore in particular, the efforts to improve the meeting are undeniable, the stakes are much higher than is usually expected anywhere but at head-quarters, and entries are sure to be correspondingly large. Being near at hand and at a convenient interval, which will also allow of people being back in Poona in good time, Bangalore likewise should be above its already usually fair standard.

Most of the racing fraternity have departed for a holiday in the interval between important seasons to their respective homes, but ample remain, and there is at least likely to be no dearth of jockeys.

Amongst the trainers who have gone to England are Mumford, Bleach and Byramji Rustomji, and we expect shortly to get news of fresh purchases. The only one so far is Last Call for Mr. Mathuradass Goculdass, who is well spoken of and yet rather over-rated on his actual performances. There is also a rumour of an important purchase for Mr. Gards, who left by the mail before last; but nothing authentic is known yet.

The measurements that have taken place recently have caused a great deal of anxiety, and there are now several who will have to fight for brackets amongst horses instead of ponies. Most important of these is of course the English-bred Elsor. Before leaving for this country he was regarded as real class, and at the end of the Poona season won in hollow enough fashion to show something of his worth. In Bombay, however, things went none too well with him, he having to be thrown out of work, and now he has lost much of his value by having failed to go under the pony standard. On the other hand, Refresher remains a pony and probably the most valuable animal in the country. In his class he stands supreme, especially over a bit of a distance, and, with a reasonable weight, commands respect amongst the best big ones. Leo Grand is, of course, his nearest rival, and so decisively did this wonderfully good-looking chesnut win as soon as anything like ready that there is no telling how good he may be when properly turned up. Box O'Toys may improve with acclimatisation, but I regret to say our old friend Lady Nannie has joined the large majority.

Others, we shall never see run again for the same reason are Rose of Malta and Lord Magdala, The former had not been in the country a year, but had had time enough to shew her pace in Calcutta. Here she could do nothing—a fact which is easily accounted for when it is stated that lung trouble was the cause of her death. The latter was one of this season's newly imported Arabs, was quite a youngster and was improving wonderfully. Ags, one of the best new ones, has, by the bye, missed his fourteen-hand measurement.

Owners in general, amongst Arabs in particular, have been accustomed to grumble enough as it is at the difficulty of getting a look in with Byramjee to contend with—how will they feel in Poona? He has for years held a remarkably strong hand all round, though of late has lacked pure sprinters over five furlongs. Majesty's improvement has to be judged in stones rather than pounds, but that does not seem to have been enough, as with the purchase of Abdul Malik by Mr. R. R. S. from Mr. Oomer, he will now reign invincible also in sprints to say nothing of a second Precious in Steward. I hear Mr. Oomer, who for a comparatively small owner is in a very strong position, has secured O'Neill as a light weight. He has never been out here before, so must not be confused with those we have seen ride in former years.

REX.

RACQUETS.

The Amateur Singles Championship.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 3.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent wires:—In the Amateur Singles championship, Mr. E. M. Bearle in beat Mr. H. A. Denison, the old Carthusian and winner of the All-Comers' competition by three games to love.

OOTY POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, MAY 3.

Only three teams entered for the Ootacamund Polo Tournament. In the first round the 14th Hussars beat Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry from Wellington by 8 goals to 2. In the finals, played to-day the 14th Hussars (Mr. Miller, 1, Captain Newburn 2, Mr. Nicholson 3, Captain Ainsley 4) beat Ootacamund Gymkhana (Mr. Featherstonhaugh the Yuvrajah of Mysore 2, Mr. Mason 3, and Bunnysingh 4) by 9 goals to three. Major Duff and Captain Burne acted as umpires. At the conclusion of the game, Her Excellency Lady Lawley presented the cup to the winning team, when three cheers were given for the losing team.

TENNIS AT SIMLA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 3.

A tennis tournament open to all on the Government House list will be held at the Viceregal Lodge on the 16th 17th and 20th instant. All entries should be sent to Major Fraser who is acting as Secretary.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Egypt," May 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Egypt," with the English mails of the 21st instant is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow, with the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Boyd, Miss F	Knox, Mr J
Cleriheu, Miss E	Nash, Mr H J
Derbyshire, Capt C	Raper, Mr J C D and Mrs
Fry, Capt F W	Stuart, Maj-Genl Rev and Mrs
Gookoli, Mrs S A	Stewart, Mr J
Griswell, Mr H W	Taremen, Mrs and infnt
Hawes, Mr C	Tyrrell, Mr J
Hamilton, Mr A F	Upton, Miss maid
Hall's Mr J W native servant	Wheeler, Mr
Jackson, Mr H	Wooding, Mr H
Knight, Mr T H and Mrs	

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Boote, Revd R W, Mrs and child	Minnear, Mr C
Dalie, Mr K C	Parish, Mr M P
Gayo, Mr W	Richardson, Mr J G
Gray, Mr A G	Robinson, Mrs F and 2 children
Grimsdick, Mr E P	Tower, Mr C C
Jackson, Mr W	

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Digby, Mr K W	Swifte, Mr T C
Ramsey, Mr V E G	

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.—Taylor, Mr Jas

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Baker, Mr C M	Campbell, Lieut-Col W M L
Brown, Mr D R	Nicolson, Mr J K

RIFLE shooting still remains the most popular "pastime" with the Swiss people of every rank, in spite of the invasion of football and lawn tennis, which of recent years have attracted many from the butts every Sunday. The ambition of every Swiss sportsman is to be a good shot; to excel in other sports is a secondary consideration. In 1900 the number of ball cartridges used by Swiss citizens, outside their obligatory military service, in shooting on their own behalf and in various competitions was fourteen millions. In 1909 the total was twenty-six millions. In 1910 the total reached thirty millions.

PATRIOTIC CLUB.

Declaration of London.

"SHOULD the declaration of London be ratified or rejected by this country?" was the subject of after-dinner debate by the members of the Patriotic Club at the Holborn Restaurant one evening in mail week, Mr. G. W. Thomson, President of the Club, occupied the chair. Among those present were:

Lord Desborough, Admiral Sir E. R. Fremantle, Colonel Sir J. S. Young, Mr W. H. Dickinson, M.P., Mr. Albion Richardson, M.P., Mr. E. Cronin, M.P., the Hon. Mrs. Yorke Bevan, Lieut.-Colonel Weston Jarvis, Mr. L. and the Hon. Mrs. Jarvis, Major F. W. Jarvis, Major P. S. Dowson, Captain Sadleir Jackson, Captain George Lindsay, Dr. and Mrs. Robinson, Dr. Miller Maguire, and Mr. J. H. Retallack Maloney (hon. secretary.)

Mr. T. Gibson Bowles, who was to have been present, wrote from Paris, where he was detained, expressing his regret that he was unable to address the members on the "deadly and imminent perils created by the Declaration of London and The Hague Convention. Of all patriotic duties," he added, "that setting forth these perils, and of appealing for resistance to the Declaration by our fellow-countrymen, seems to be now beyond measure the most urgent."

Lord Desborough, in opening the discussion, said the committee of the London Chamber of Commerce of which he was chairman, had gone through every article of the Declaration most carefully with expert advice, and had come to the conclusion that it ought not to be ratified by this country. That view had been supported by thirty other Chambers of Commerce, many Chambers of Shipping, and many of the great insurance companies, and by the Associated Chambers of Shipping; and finally, it had been adopted by an overwhelming majority by the Associated Chambers of Commerce.

ALL LOSS AND NO GAIN.

Much had been said of the extraordinary composition of the International Prize Court; but what he regarded as of greater importance than that was the fact that the Declaration of London would upset the whole of the Prize Court jurisdiction of this country, which was justly celebrated throughout the world. Taking the Declaration of London as a whole in his opinion, there was nothing in it by which this country would gain anything, and a great deal by which we should lose. The articles of the Declaration which were of the greatest importance were those with respect to "conditional contraband," which included all foodstuffs; and as he read the Declaration there was not a single port in this country to which foodstuffs could be brought in neutral vessels at a time when we were at war. That was of vital importance to us, because our great danger was the danger of a famine at the beginning of a war in which we might in the end be victorious. Through the action of the Chambers of Commerce the ratification of the Declaration had at least been delayed until the Imperial Conference would have an opportunity of discussing it, and he hoped that as a result of their discussion our Overseas Dominions, which owned one-sixth of the trade of the world, would have a representation on the International Prize Court equal to that of Switzerland, Servia, and Luxemburg, which had no seaboard at all.

A TRIUMPH OF BRITISH DIPLOMACY.

Mr. Richardson, M. P., in leading the defence of the Declaration, contended that Lord Desborough had misrepresented it, and had omitted to contrast it with the present condition of things. At present foodstuffs were not merely conditional contraband, but on two great occasions had been declared absolute contraband, first by France and then by Russia. Under the Declaration of London, foodstuffs would be contraband only if destined for use by an armed force or by a Government department, or if intended for use in the war which was in progress. That was an immense gain, and another great advantage was that it would for the first time place the burden of proof that a cargo was contraband upon the captor. It set up an impartial tribunal as the court of appeal to decide these matters, whereas at present the final decision lay with the prize-courts of the Power which had made the capture. It would, for the first time, take it out of the power of any nation which might be at war with Great Britain to declare foodstuffs absolute contraband. To say that the Declaration was not to the advantage of this country was really to presume upon the credulity of the audience addressed. Future generations would regard it as one of the greatest triumphs of British diplomacy.

Major Dowson, Mr. Dickinson, M. P., and others continued the discussion.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Serious Outlook in Staffing Problem.

Mr. Walter Runciman, in whose administration of the Home Board of Education as President much public interest is just now centred, has completed his report on the work done by the Board in the educational year 1909-10. The report in addition to the President's signature, also bears those of Mr. Charles Trevelyan, Parliamentary Secretary and Sir Robert L. Morant, Permanent Secretary of the Board of Education.

In the opening sections of the report, which covers 150 pages, an illuminating survey is given of the steady and gradual progress that has been made in the staffing of public elementary schools. In this survey Mr. Runciman and his colleagues hold that for various reasons the year 1885 may be most conveniently taken as a starting-point. What has been done since then in the matter of providing efficient teaching staffs in the public elementary schools of the country is set out in an interesting fashion and the results are shown to have been largely satisfactory. On the main question of staffing, for instance, the Board states that it could not venture to say that there is any fixed point beyond which it would be unreasonable to expect staffing improvement to proceed, if only for the reason that the growth of educational ideals may involve such changes in methods of instruction as to transform, or at least greatly modify, the conditions by which the staffing of schools is now determined. It is held to be obvious, among many other considerations, that the tendency to substitute more practical methods of study and instruction for the "bookish" methods traditionally associated with our schools, may ultimately affect in a considerable measure the manner in which schools are staffed.

DIFFICULTIES AHEAD.

It is, however, to be noted that, in spite of the attention that has been given to this vital point in our educational system, a very serious outlook is still ahead. Speaking of the supply of certificated and uncertificated teachers, the report states that, for the present, at least, it is not merely not practicable to staff the schools exclusively with certificated teachers, but it would not be practicable in many areas to adopt the policy of filling every future vacancy by the appointment of a certificated teacher. There are still places where it is not easy to find a suitable certificated teacher to succeed a certificated teacher, and for the present, at all events, the supply of uncertificated teachers must be a matter of considerable importance. Reference was made in the previous report to the serious fall in the number of young persons entering upon pupil teachership and bursarship, and to the gravity of the problem from the public point of view. Later figures are now available, and they indicate that the situation is even more serious that it appeared to be last year. There is grave reason to doubt whether the output of new teachers will be either sufficient in quantity or sufficiently varied in character, to meet the increasing demand for teachers of the various grades which our schools will make during the next few years.

During the year ended July 31, 1910, there was a net increase of fifty-five in the number of ordinary public elementary schools in England and Wales, because, while the number of Council schools increased by 181, the number of Volunteer schools decreased by 126.

Since 1905-6 the number and the age distribution of the scholars attending elementary schools have been affected in a marked degree by certain influences, the effect of which certainly not yet exhausted. While the number of scholars over 12 at the end of the school year has increased, there has been a steady decline in the number of scholars under 5. In 1909-10 the number of scholars under 5 fell by 35,311, the number between 5 and 12 rose by 34,354 the number over 12 rose by 10,114, and the net increase of scholars of all ages was 9,157. These figures refer to ordinary public elementary schools, higher elementary schools, special schools, and certified efficient schools.

MORMONS IN LONDON.

Home Secretary's Action.

"Where is Zion?" once asked the notorious Mormon, Brigham Young, and, in order that the world might be properly informed on the subject, he proceeded to reply, "It is at the city of the Great Salt Lake, in the valleys of the mountains, in the settlements of Utah territory." There would have been much more information given in the House of Commons in mail week concerning the valleys of Utah and some of the people who dwell in them had an opportunity been afforded. But the "Latter-Day Saints" of the Mormon Church have been given a respite owing to the "blocking motion" of a member of the Labour party, and interesting revelations with reference to plurality of marriages in Utah could not be made.

There have been protests from different parts of the country with regard to the operations of the "Latter-Day Saints," and had the subject been discussed in Parliament, as had been intended, it would have been alleged that polygamy is still countenanced by the Mormon Church; that emigrants, particularly young women, are encouraged to go to Utah from the United Kingdom; and that, in view of the numbers who are being induced to leave this country, the situation demands action.

"These self-styled 'Latter-Day Saints,'" the Bishop of Liverpool wrote not long since, "are at present carrying on an active propaganda in several parts of England, and are ensnaring the young, the credulous, and ignorant."

The Prime Minister, when the subject was referred to in Parliament, initimated that the Home Secretary had made careful inquiries into the matter, but that his inquiries were not concluded, and that until they were complete it would be premature to say that the subject was ripe for discussion in the House of Commons.

MORMON MISSIONARY AND MARRIAGES.

In London, the "Latter-Day Saints" are directing their operations from High-road, South Tottenham, under Mr. W. P. Monson, president of the London Conference of the Church. He denied, in the course of an interview, the allegations that are being made against his Church and his fellow-missionaries in this country. He said they wanted no emigrants to go from the United Kingdom—either men or young women.

"Women are more numerous then men in Utah," he added, "and we have 26,000 marriageable girls. We offer no inducement to anybody to go to Utah. Our church membership is growing, and the reasons why converts go there are that they are frequently ostracised by friends after conversion; and also for financial gain."

He denied that plural marriages had been encouraged by his Church, or that polygamy had been countenanced since 1890, or from the time that Utah became a State. We are hoping for the fullest inquiry," he continued, "and we have communicated with Mr. Churchill on the subject."

On the question of polygamy, the report of the chairman of the committee of the United States Senate, who inquired into the subject is interesting. It was published in 1906, and says:

Since the admission of Utah into the Union as a State (1896) the authorities of the Mormon Church have countenanced and encouraged the commission of the crime of polygamy, instead of preventing it, as they could easily have done. . . A sufficient number of specific instances of the taking of plural wives since the Manifesto of 1890. . . have been shown among the officials of the Mormon Church to demonstrate the fact that the leaders in the Mormon Church. . . . connive at the practice of taking plural wives.

This report would have had a prominent place in the debate in the House of Commons, if the subject had been brought forward the other day. Mr. Arnold Ward, Unionist representative of Watford, having received protests from many of his constituents with reference to the work of Mormon missionaries, had intended to give the House of Commons information on the subject.

UNIONIST MEMBER'S PROOFS.

"It is a serious matter," he remarked to a press representative. Mormon missionaries are here in large numbers. That is admitted. Their object is to convert British subjects to Mormonism, and that they have converted a large number is undisputed. In consequence of that conversion a large Proprotion have emigrated to Utah. I have a great deal of evidence to show that emigration is induced by Mormon missionaries. But whether it is so induced or not, the fact is that it takes place and that these emigrants—young women forming a large proportion of them—go among a community where the probability is that they will be entangled in polygamous marriages.

"I can prove that the Mormon Church has encouraged polygamy, and that a number of new plural marriages have taken place in the last few years. I can also show that the attitude of the Mormon Church towards the outside public, on any matter in which their interests conflict with the interests of other people, is one of secrecy and lack of candour.

"If I had had an opportunity I should have quoted to the House of Commons letters showing that missionaries had induced people to go to Utah. I am in favour of a public inquiry under the auspices of the Home Office, at which evidence should be taken in order that a remedy might be recommended.

"The United State Government have surrendered their control over the marriage laws of Utah, and they cannot interfere except by a cumbrous procedure for altering the Constitution, which is outside practical politics. But they can co-operate with us in regulating the traffic. They have strict laws which prohibit the immigration of polygamists into the United States, and they could apply these with increased vigilance.

"Although discussion has not been possible in the House of Commons, it is to be hoped that an opportunity will be afforded for a debate on the subject, and that in the meantime what has already occurred will act as a warning to the public."

PUBLIC SCHOOL MEN.

An Attempt to Revive Chivalry in Modern Life.

THE call for a public meeting of English University and public school men at Queen's Hall, on June 20, made by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Asquith and others, is for the purpose of creating a movement in connection with the Coronation for turning the attention of young men of leisure to the fact that they may usefully spend their time in helping other people.

Mr. W. Charles, who is the secretary of the meeting, was seen by a press representative in mail week at his London address. He said that a great effort was to be made to interest young public school men in the work of social reform. Men from universities and public schools might be found even in the farthest corners of the Empire. These were serving a useful purpose in doing the Empire's work. In contrast with these there are many at home who are leading purposeless lives of luxury and it was to induce these, who had no occupation and plenty of money, to band themselves together to do all the good in their power to those persons who were not as fortunately circumstanced as they were that the present effort was to be made. There were many thousands of poor folk who existed in gloomy tenements who would be improved by social communication with the educated and moneyed classes. The idea was to establish the bond of common brotherhood among the people. It was, in fact, a revival of chivalry in modern life.

From another source it was understood that the idea of the meeting was to teach the true meaning of Imperialism to young public school men. There was work to be done by young men of enterprise and intelligence in the promotion of the betterment of Englishmen in the Dominions of Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, and Australia. Until the meeting is held no idea of the practical working of the scheme can be given, but the Bishop of London and the headmasters of many of the public schools are working assiduously in furtherance of the movement.

The Home Secretary having been asked the cost to the country of keeping David Davis, Mr. Lloyd George's "gentle shepherd" of Dartmoor, in prison for 38 years, says it is approximately £690.

MR. HEARST AND FLEET STREET.

Can the American Newspaper Succeed in Great Britain?

I HEAR on good authority, writes the editor of "M. A. P." that Mr. W. R. Hearst, the editor and proprietor of the "New York American," the "New York Evening Journal," and several other leading American papers is coming over here to start various new journals, and among them a daily newspaper. The news is interesting, and, if true, there should be lively times ahead in Fleet Street, for Mr. Hearst is a very enterprising gentleman, who has heaps of money and does not mind spending it in order to go one better than his rivals. What, however, are his chances of success, assuming that his daily is run on American lines? Personally, I should not care to invest much money in Mr. Hearst's venture. Certain factors are against him, and so is past experience. Mr. James Gordon Bennett tried to capture the British public with a London edition of the "New York Herald," and failed signally. Some ten to fifteen years ago, large numbers of American journalists came over here and for a time held sway in our newspaper offices. But they did not last; the public did not appreciate their methods, and the majority of them returned to America sadder, and possibly wiser, men.

MANY OBJECTIONS.

There are many reasons why American journalism does not suit England. First, its size is against it. The tendency here is for papers to get more and more compact so that they can conveniently be read in trains, buses, etc. To attempt to unfold and read a journal like the "New York American" in a railway-carriage here would be an incitement to riot. Then, if Mr. Hearst give us a full sized American paper, what is he going to charge for it? In America, of course, he gets five cents (2'1-2d.) for the week-day and ten cents for the Sunday edition of the "New York American," but in London he could not probably charge more than a penny for either. Could he do it at the price? I doubt it, unless he got a tremendous number of advertisements. American papers, as it is, compared with ours, are overloaded with advertisements, and I doubt whether the public would "stand" a paper the bulk of which is advertising matter.

TOO OUTSPOKEN.

In regard to reading matter, the American newspaper consist cheifly of libellous or blackmailing attacks on people or institutions. There is practically no law of libel in the United States. And, provided you have money, you can libel people in America practically with impunity. We know that in the States a condemned murderer can keep on appealing against his sentence for years. The same thing happens when anyone is so venturesome as to bring a libel action. The case is hung up indefinitely while the unhappy plaintiff has to go on finding money for the lawyers, and if he gets a verdict, he can rarely enforce it, appeal after appeal being entered. Here, the law moves pretty swiftly in cases of libel, and actions, more particularly of a blackmailing type, are not encouraged. If Mr. Hearst tries to give us the real American journalism, he may find himself involved in libel action after libel action. Mark Twain says somewhere of one of his characters: "Take the lies out of him, and he'll shrink to the size of your hat." Take the libels out of an American newspaper and what is there left? Not very much. What is not libellous is mainly extravagant untruth. The American enjoys reading a "story" which he knows perfectly well to be a "fake" he likes alleged "news" which is obviously false; he enjoys journalistic bluff and bunkum. The British public, however, likes accuracy and reliability in newspapers, and does not appreciate the peculiar sense of humour which thinks it funny to tell outrageous lies in print.

AMERICAN COMIC ART.

The only part of the American newspaper that is at all likely to appeal to British taste is the magazine and comic sections. These are often admirably done, and contain clean interesting, and entertaining literary and artistic matter. Still, I question whether American comic art appeals to the British public at large, while the general method of American newspaper illustration is not at all to our tastes. If, then, Mr. Hearst gives us a "Bowdlerised" American paper, it must be a poor, emasculated sort of affair. Of course, he may try to beat us on our own lines, but why should he and his men succeed in a style of newspaper work which is entirely different from the journalism to which they are accustomed? Therefore, I hardly think that Fleet Street need be much alarmed over M. Hearst's threatened "invasion."

AN ENGLISHWOMAN'S ARREST.

Alleged Political Offence in Warsaw.

Considerable surprise has been caused in Warsaw by the mysterious arrest of Miss Kate Malecka, a British subject and an Englishwoman, well known in the English musical world. The lady's friends fear that she has committed some grave "political indiscretions," as it is an almost unknown occurence for the owner of an English passport to be arrested by the Russian authorities.

The oddest part of the case is the fact that Miss Malecka had already spent four days in prison before the news of her arrest leaked out. Then her friends' inquiries were met, in official circles, with the answer; "Miss Malecka is in prison for a political offence. We can say no more. Nobody can see her." Though political offenders are not generally very well treated, it is supposed that Miss Malecka's nationality will protect her from rough treatment.

It appears that the lady, whose father was of Polish origin, generally spends the winter in Warsaw where she gives music lessons, and occasionally, concerts. She has been heard several times to express opinions about Russian policy, and her friends found it necessary to warn her about this, reminding her that even British subjects cannot be immune from deportation when they dabble in the home politics of a foreign State. Of late Miss Malecka had been more reticent, and it never occurred to those who knew her that she could be arrested on a political charge.

Such, however turned out to be the case. One night her rooms were raided by the gendarmes, who made a thorough search, carried off a mass of papers and books, and told her she must go with them to the citadel. Her protests that she is a British subject were of no avail. They carried her off to the Warsaw Citadel, which is reserved for political offenders, where she has remained ever since. She could not communicate with her friends, but managed to give a message to a stranger, who in due course communicated with the British Consulate. The Consul is making inquiries in the proper quarters.

WOMAN MAYOR IN KANSAS.

A Sweeping Programme.

In Hunnewell, Kansas, there is a woman suffragist municipal administration, and the first meeting was held on Wednesday night of mail week under the presidency of the woman Mayor, Mrs. Ella Wilson, Her Worship, in taking over the seals of office, roundly denounced Hunnewell's last administration of mere men, and said that nothing in all their official lives in the local Mansion House better became them than leaving it. Under the corrupt and worthless administration of men, Mrs. Wilson declared, the conditions of Hunnewell had become insupportable, and it was ample time that Kansas women rallied together to clean out the Augean stables and uplift public morals, which had never been lower. With great vivacity Mrs. Wilson attacked the local gambling halls and exposed their corrupting influence on the young. She proposes to stop gambling halls by imposing a high license, and she has an equally vigorous programme as regards whisky selling.

LADY CHIEF OF POLICE.

She said she had appointed her friend and neighbour, Mrs. Osborne as chief of police and would give her an opportunity of proving that with women in control of the police, graft, bribery and blackmail, which are now rampant throughout America under male mayors would surely disappear. Mrs. Osborne, it is understood will accept the job, providing she can get Mrs. Williamson her friend and neighbour, to act as assistant commissioner.

The Council meeting was unfortunately, cut short because the woman Mayor was obliged to leave by train for a distant suburb, where she had contracted to deliver a lecture under the chairmanship of her husband, entitled "Woman's place in municipal government, what she is doing and she will do." The councillors of Hunnewell are only lukewarm in support of Mrs. Wilson's municipal plan. They consider a woman police commissioner ridiculous, regarding as far preferable a strong man who knows something about local vice and the practical methods of dealing with it.

It is a coincidence that while Mrs. Wilson was declaring a State-wide war upon municipal graft, Mr Gaynor, Mayor of New York, was addressing a meeting in the American metropolis, boasting that he had recently deprived the New York police of £1,250,000 of graft, meaning that he had stopped the collection by the police of hush-money from gambling houses and other disorderly places. Mr. Gaynor further intimated that the columns of talk printed in the New York papers lately alleging that a big wave of crime was sweeping over New York and urging that it was necessary to appoint a mayor who could secure a better state of things were inspired by the very men whom he had deprived of tens of thousands of pounds of ill-gotten gains, and who resented his action.

ANTARCTIC RESEARCH.

New Australasian Expedition.

Speaking in mail week at the Royal Geographical Society on "The Australasian Antarctic Expedition," Dr. Douglas Mawson said that Australia and New Zealand had always been anxious for further knowledge of the great frozen continent lying to the southward of them. The resources of these young countries had, however, been so taxed with the expense of exploration conducted within their own borders and the neighbouring islands that the large sum of money required for Antarctic research had never, in the past, been forthcoming. The enthusiasm with which Australia and New Zealand had always followed Antarctic research, and their growing resources, led him to decide on an expedition chiefly supported by those colonies, and the proposal had received the support of the Australasian Association for the advancement of science. The exigencies of the equipment and the need of further support had brought him to London, and he thus took advantage of the opportunity of explaining his plans.

PARTY RECRUITED FROM AMONG GRADUATES.

"Briefly" said Dr. Mawson, "we hope to have a complement of fifty men—ship and land party—to proceed south from Australia about the close of this year. Practically every member of the land party will be a specialist in a particular branch of science. Most of the recruiting will be amongst the graduates of the universities of Australia and New Zealand. It is our intention to land several parties, with stores and huts, to winter between Cape Adare and Gauss Berg, and the ship will return to Australia and New Zealand for the winter. It is our special desire to accomplish a complete coast survey between the two points mentioned, and complete the magnetic charting of the region north of the south magnetic pole. The several wintering stations will simultaneously despatch coastal sledging parties on either hand, thus dividing up the task. A special journey will be made inland from our main base on the north coast to the south magnetic pole, thus completing, in conjunction with the former journey in which I participated, the crossing of that corner of South Victoria Land.

"For the rest, without entering into details, I may say that no branch of science will be neglected. Before Australian meteorology is placed on a final basis much more requires to be known regarding the circulation of the atmosphere in high southern latitudes. There are no other portions of our globe, excepting equatorial regions themselves, which influence so greatly the climate of the Southern Hemisphere as the Antarctic Continent. It is a vast refrigerator, condensing warm, moist overhead currents from the equator and speeding them back at sea-level, frequently with hurricane velocity, much to the consternation of Australian shipping. By their study we shall become more capable of predicting weather for Australia. It is very desirable that a permanent meteorological station in connection with Australia and New Zealand be erected either at Adelie Land or to the west of it."

ELGAR'S SECOND SYMPHONY

Dedication to King Edward.

The primary interest of the forthcoming London Musical Festival in Queen's Hall rests, of course, on the original production of Sir Edward Elgar's Second Symphony. Since that momentous evening in December 1908, when at Manchester, Elgar's first symphony was produced with extraordinary enthusiasm, under Ritchter, the interest in his music has developed beyond all precedent, and climax was added to climax by the prodigious success of the violin concerto, which Fritz Kreisler introduced to public notice at a Philharmonic Concert in Queen's Hall last November. Already it has been announced that the new—the second—symphony, the precursor, we all hope, of many more, is in the key of E flat, and bears as a motto the quotation from Shelley:

Rarely, rarely comest thou,
Spirit of Delight.

But it is not to be understood from this motto that Elgar has "written round" the poem. As a matter of fact, as all his friends realise, he does not hold at all with programme music. Yet those who know his intense love of Nature will see for themselves how strongly he may have been attracted by the atmosphere of the poem from which the motto is extracted.

The score of the new symphony bears this inscription: "Dedicated to the Memory of his late Majesty, King Edward VII."—and below, "This symphony, designed early in 1910 to be a loyal tribute, bears its present dedication with the gracious approval of his Majesty King George V., 16 March, 1911."

Musicians will be interested to learn that the symphony, the second movement of which is a quasi-funeral march, is scored for the following instruments.

Wood-Wind:—3 Flauti (3rd changing to Piccolo); 2 Oboi; 1 Corno inglese; 1 Clarinetto in E flat; 2 Clarinetti in B flat; 1 Clarinetto Basso; 2 Fagotti; 1 Contra Fagotto.

Brass:—4 Corni; 3 Trombe; 3 Tromboni; 1 Tuba.

Percussion:—3 Timpani; Gran Cassa; Tamburo piccolo; Piatti; Tamburino (ad lib.).

String:—Violini I.; Violini II.; Viole; Violoncelli; and Contra-Bassi; 2 Harps.

There is, then, nothing of the ultra-modern so far as the instruments are concerned. The full score, in the large and the small editions, which are in preparation, will be published before the production of the composition.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 4th May.

353. Musketry.—The Ministare Range, Carnac Road is open on Saturdays for practice from 2 to 5 p.m., until further orders.

354. Leave.—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned:—

No 6302 L/Corpl G Gooker, "E" Coy from 28th April to 27th October 1911.

No 6559 Cyclist A A Brown, "E" Coy from 15th April to 14th October 1911.

355. Reversion.—No 6442 L/Corpl J Godfrey, "C" Coy reverts to the ranks at his own request.

356. Promotions.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions with effect from this date:—

"C" Coy—No 6755 L/Corpl D McAlister, to be Corporal.

No 3521 Vol E V O Chislett, to be Corporal.

No 6596 Vol W Trousdell, to be Lce Corporal.

No 6754 Vol J Cline, to be Lce Corporal.

"G" Coy No 6817 Vol E M F Nicholson, to be Lce Corporal.

357. Cadet Competition.—The Ranges at Ghat Kopar are allotted for practice. Daily Post Cadet Competition on Monday, 8th and Wednesday, 10th instant. Competition will be fired off on Thursday, 11th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m., and Byculla, at 6-11 a.m. daily.

358. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "E" Coy:—No. 7118 Cyclist L Hyde, No 7119 Cyclist G Nixon and No 7120 Cyclist H C Brumby.

359. Extract from Brigade Orders, dated 3rd May 1911, is published for information:—

Volunteers. Furlough and Leave—Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

No 442—The undermentioned Officer is granted leave of absence out of India, from the 18th May to 14th July 1911, for Coronation duty:—

Colonel Robert William Layard Dunlop, V D, Commandant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SPRING SIMPLICITIES.

Desirous of trimming a new spring hat for two-pence-halfpenny, writes Mrs. Evan Nepean in "the Pall Mall Gazette"—one of the most natural, but as a rule, frankly idiotic, desires that overtake us directly the sun shines for an hour on an April morning—and being at the movement buried in the depths of the country and at the mercy of The One Shop, I had the luck to discover, only recently, at the aforesaid One shop, an armful (literally) of clover. In white, mauve, purple, crimson, and pink, of amazing cheapness, I carried it home myself—loth to part with it, so pleased was I—enveloped in a big paper cornucopia as if it had been live flowers. I was undaunted by the fact that my hostess said: "Clover? Oh, my dear, I had a hat trimmed with it last year" (to which I replied colloquially, "And what's the betting you won't have another next?"), and I sat down and made for myself what I am pleased to consider something of Athenian newness; if none too desperately original. (Of course, it is by no means confined to clover, indeed it admits of a wonderful variety of flowers being employed and that is another point in its favour.) This engaging novelty is presented in the shape of a wreath of flowers which is really almost a rope! Small leafless blossoms in three colours, or three shades of the same colour, are closely arranged to look as if they were imitating a thick (but not too heavy) cable, the colours woven together to suggest the twisted strands. Care has to be taken to prevent them from looking too solid, but it can be very smart, and, what is more, has a certain durability, as the flowers do not straggle and suffer in a high wind. I suggest it in pink, blue, and white hepaticas; in three shades of violent purple Michaelmas daisies; in several colour-schemes of sweet peas (sulphur, mauve-blue, and palest pink for one, purple-blue and red for another; white, apricot, and reddish-mauve for a third)—the "rope" can look charming, and also in certain "tubby" and squab flowers, like appleblossom, red and white pirus japonica, small danlias, tulips, zinnias (lovely rich shades for a dark woman!), and geranium*—here I should like a few of their leaves, just as I should use leaves were I employing violets up in bunches.

BERRIES AS WREATHS OF NUTS.

Berries can be employed, too, and are even more effective, and, I think, closely-packed wreaths of hazel-nuts, hops, cherries, Siberian crab, wild briony wild guelder rose, or elderberries would all look most attractive, perhaps finished with a spray or two of the blossom belonging to each, I do not mention the more obvious flowers, such as rambler roses, stocks (though these are beautiful), lilies of the valley, wall-flowers, Roman hyacinths—a flower I love in real life, but cannot bear when imitated—hydrangeas, and the rest, which arise at once to the mind's eye. But a thick wreath of many-coloured pansies should not be forgotten! Nothing really looks better than a large flattish black hat for these "ropes," but, Manilla in one shade lined with another is much in vogue, and, of course, we are not confined to straw by any means. In the case of the wreath of nearly black elderberries, with their flat, creamy "plates" of blossom, an ivory chip of very dull surface underlined with wine-coloured velvet so deep as to be nearly sable in hue, the whole tied with one of the lovely new ribbons, deep wine velvet lined with ivory satin, may be recommended to your notice. In the berry wreaths it is sometimes effective to introduce a note of really brilliant colour—quite rose-scarlet cherries among darker Morellas, orange with green briony, or a cluster of silver nuts with gold sheaths, among the natural green ones. A wreath of gold and silver wheat or barley is so effective; so is one in natural colouring, with the introduction of some black blighted ears. Wreaths of leaves closely packed are always smart. There is a beautiful Australian tree which has silver leaves that look as if they were made of grey panne; these imitage charmingly! I have admired a pretty green hat wreathed with the green-and-ivory speckled leaves of the aucuba, another with variegated ivy was so useful as well as ornamental, while the almost grey suede foliage of one kind of centaurea looked original upon a purple Tegal lined with chaloupe.

A BEAUTIFUL TOQUE.

A beautiful little toque in "vert ancienne" was trimmed with black "lambs' tails" mixed with "totter-grass," also black, with a very Parisian twist, and knots of "bleu marin" velvet ribbon. To stray momentarily from flowers; wreaths of tiny wings smaller than those used a couple of years ago, and of daring admixtures of colours, make valuable trimmings for the hat of the moment. So do wreaths of the lace flowers and leaves to which I have alluded in these pages lately. I was amused to see in a daily paper recently that my suggestion of lace feathers, fine, soft, pleated lace on a stem like that of an ostrich plume, was at once taken up by a manufacturer. Another mode of floral trimming, also entirely fresh to me, consists of clusters of leaves cut from cretonne; big vine-leaves splashed with autumnal hues, or Jacobean foliage of strange tinting, slightly stiffened and arranged in great clustors (rather more original than the wreath form) and look so well. As may be imagined, this "works out" better with leaves than flowers, being flat, but some big mauve clematis blooms looked beautiful on a large grey hat. One model had the brim lined up with cretonne in its original condition, but I think a plain facing would have been, more in keeping and less insistent.

"NARROW" LACES.

"Narrow" laces, joined together in the centre by according of satin or velvet, on to which they appear to be "run," quite carelessly, are pretty on a certain type of hat; so are the many frills of narrow laces covering one type of the "baby bonnett." Looped garlands of ribbon-work flowers, tied up at intervals with tiny bows, give a most enchanting appearance to the turned-up brim of a big shape, while no other trimming is used on the crowa save a large rosette of many coloured ribbons—those used in the work—on the opposite side of the crown. This looped-up (Adam swag and pendent) style is now, and could, of course, be carried out in tiny real artificial flowers! The bows are small fat ones, but kept pretty flat. I have seen perfectly charming hats of the early summer rustic type that I am so fond of, in very coarse, very shiny straw, trimmed with quantities of silk pompoms in varying shades. You treat these pompo

BY THE WAY.

WHERE LORD ONSLOW WOULD FARE WORSE.

Lord Onslow makes a great complaint of he taxes he has to pay in this country, but might easily go further and fare worse. In New ork State the tax on large estates left to collateral irs rises to a maximum of £25 per cent., and even direct heirs the taxation of large bequests is very y, with the result, say the rich people and their nds, that "securities are being moved from New rk, and rich men are acquiring residences elsehere." In other States the lot of the rich man is ll worse, according to the "Philadelphia Record," hich shows how the taxation of various States erlaps. Oklahoma is the most extortionate of all e States, for there the taxation really seems to mount to robbery. If, for instance, a resident of ew York were to leave to a friend two million llars in Oklahoma securities, the tax of that State ould be 1,951,93 dols., leaving only 48,070 dols. ith which to meet the demand of the New York collector for 418,745 dols. So that the bequest of Oklahoma friend might, indeed, land even a rich an in bankruptcy. Oklahoma evidently objects to e exportation of capital. On the whole, we think at our own rich have a better time than their ntemporaries in America.

A STUDY IN SLANG.

Since last November there has been at the Sorbona Professor of Slang. The famous seat of learnhas not disdained to admit the study of street gon, that "composite language" in which Villon pte and of which the Académician Jean Richepin given some curious examples in his "Chanson Gueux." Johan Rictus also, the author of liloques du Pauvre," was possessed of an mats knowledge of the dialect of slang. quotes from the well-known Geneva literary kly "La Semaine Litteraire," which gives some ances of French colloquialisms. A sou is a "pelo" "crook" (which, by the way, sounds peculiarly ish to some ears); two sous are referred to as ide"; twenty centimes, a "ladke" fifty, a "lidre," nc, a "livre," five francs, a "tune" or a "gouge" is, as a "cigue" Few, if any, of these expressions be found in an ordinary French dictionary. The s of anagram-making, by which these ordinary s have been deformed, follows regular rules. e readers will be familiar with the fact that ere employed many terms and idioms of the ches" in his plays, for the Grand Comique had owledge of the slang of his time.

VERY NEARLY AT THE TOP.

r. Stead recalls in this month's "Review of ews" that when John Morley and he were ssing the advisability of the former leaving nalism for a Parliamentary life, Mr. Stead said ould never leave a editorial chair merely to me a member of Parliament. "Neither would aid Mr. Morley, "if I were going to be a mere mber of Parliament. "What!" Mr. Stead exclaih, "then are you going to be Prime Minister?" o," said he; "being Prime Minister depends so h upon a series of accidents personal and erwise. But although I do not expect to reach very top I would never leave the 'Pall Mall,' did not count upon being very nearly at the Lord Morley as he now is, Mr. Stead adds, ot at the very top is, as Leader of the House Lords, nearer the top than even he dreamed of.

AN APRIL ECLIPSE.

here is to be a total eclipse of the sun on April But it will not be visible in Europe. The stralians and the South Sea Islanders are to have nearly all to themselves. The eclipse begins about 9-30 at Melbourne, and, passing over the cific Ocean, will touch the south-west coast of xico before it ends. That is to say, that the sun ll be more or less obscured during its passage m 9-30 to 1 o'clock. The total eclipse will be sible from Samoa and the Union Islands, and will ly last about four minutes. Nassau Island, in Union group, will enjoy a spell of total darkss for more than four minutes, and the eclipse ll be watched by a German expedition at this nt. Three English expeditions will take up ir headquarters in the Island of Vavau, and e report will no doubt be of great interest.

THE PRE-RAPHAELITES IN RED LION SQUARE.

Many stories are told of the joint tenancy by ssetti, William Morris, and Burne-Jones of 17, d Lion-square, to which the London County ncil is now asked to affix a memorial tablet. e three artists decorated the walls and cupboards th paintings and drawings by Durer and pieces old armour were hung about the rooms. A local ner was called in to make furniture, on which Morris tried his then, prentice hand in design. sides the artists, the house had an interesting mate in the person of Mary, the maid-of-all-work, Red Lion Mary," as she was familiarly called, of hom there are some amusing anecdotes in Mr. Mackail's Life of Morris.

"THE PATRIARCH OF THE BAPTIST MINISTRY."

Rev. Evan Edwards, of Torquay, is now the oldest Baptist minister in the world. He was born in Waterloo year, and at ninety-six, the "Christian World" states, is still wonderfully hale and strong both physically and mentally. Until within the last two or three years he freely occupied the pulpit and is rarely absent from the morning service at his old church. He began his ministry in 1838 at Beckington, in Somerset, and is perhaps the only man living who knew personally the three great Evangelists of Wales—Christmas Evans, John Elias, and Williams of Wern. Robert Hall he never met, but John Foster, the essayist, was one of his hearers when, as a young man, he preached in Robert Hall's pulpit at Broadmead, Bristol.

WHERE WAS CROMWELL BURIED?

The discussion which is just now taking place relative to the authenticity of the supposed skull of Cromwell which was exhibited recently at a meeting of the Royal Archæological Society, lends peculiar interest to an article in the "Guardian" by Mr. A. J. Foster on the burial place of Cromwell. Most people would at once reply to the above question that the Protector was interred in Westminster Abbey, and afterwards beneath the gallows at Tyburn. But was it so? The answer, Mr. Foster says, is true as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. Does the dust of the great Oliver lie at Tyburn, or has his body been removed elsewhere? The writer, we are quoting says, that the body was finally buried on Naseby field. He refers to a tradition which he contends proves this assertion. It has come down directly from Naseby itself, and through only three steps from one of the actors in the story.

ON NASEBY FIELD?

In the latter part of the eighteenth century there lived in Royston, in Hertfordshire, a country lawyer who had for a friend the aged incumbent of one of the adjoining villages. This incumbent knew an old labourer who had lived all his life close to Naseby. This labourer said that one night there came a coach to the door of his father's house, that the gentleman who accompanied it took from it a "long box," which we are asked to believe contained Cromwell's body, that it was interred on the battlefield, and that somewhere beneath the rich cornlands of Naseby has the dust of Oliver Cromwell finally mouldered away." This tale has come down through only a threefold descent—the aged clergyman, Mr. Wedd, and the daughter of the last-named, herself the mother of Mr. Foster. "Bury me on the field of my greatest victory," said Cromwell when dying, but some may think that Mr. Foster has not quite made out his case.

In order to reduce the number of horsed cabs in Berlin, the Chief of Police offers proprietors one licence for a taxi motor cab for every ten horse-drawn vehicles they withdraw from service. At the same time it is announced that no more licences for horse-drawn cabs will be issued.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath, and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists, Stores, etc., sell it.

THE TWO SERVICES.

ANOTHER FLOW OF PROMOTIONS.

Within a few hours of his flag as commander-in-Chief at Devonport being struck, writes a mail week correspondent, Admiral Sir Wilmot Fawkes has retired voluntarily. Admiral Fawkes would have come under the operation of age rules for retirement in December, but he had preferred to take the magnanimous course of seeking retirement at his own request, thereby stimulating a further flow of promotion in the higher ranks of the service. In ordinary circumstances there would have been no further changes affecting the flag lists before July 9, when Admiral Sir W. A. Dyke-Acland will be placed on the retired list under the non-employment rules. As it is, however, Vice-Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman, who was given the acting rank of Admiral on assuming the appointment of Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet on March 25, now gets substantive rank. Rear-Admiral the Hon. Stanley Colville, who is promoted to Vice-Admiral, has just completed his 50th year, and is at preseat attending the flag officers' course at the War College, Portsmouth, which indicates that further employment will be found for him in the near future. The new Rear-Admiral is Captain Charles Madden, Junior Sea Lord of the Admiralty, an appointment which is not usually relinquished on its holder being promoted. The whole of the captains with seniority of midsummer, 1901, have now attained flag rank.

THE PARTING OF THE WAYS.

Two officers of flag rank are on their way to England from Australasian waters under circumstances of unusual interest—Admiral Sir Reginald Henderson to report to the naval authorities on his important mission, which has had for its object the formation of a new scheme of naval defence under the Commonwealth Government, and Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Poore, whose command of the station has witnessed the beginning of the end of the old regime or as he himself tersely expressed it in his parting address to the officers and ships' company of the flagship, "the last flutter of the White Ensign in those waters." Sir Richard Poore's command of the Australian Squadron has just received its crowning success by the premier position having been awarded to it in last year's Battle Practice. It is no small accomplishment to have figuratively lowered the colours of the China Squadron in gunnery tests.

CREATING A NEW NAVY.

Very shortly the reins of naval command in Australia will pass into other hands, and the scheme formulated by Admiral Henderson will commence to materialise concurrently with that of Lord Kitchener in regard to the land forces. Sir Reginald Henderson's report, which will practically be the policy of the Government, provides for an Eastern and a Western scheme of naval defence, with headquarters at Sydney and Fremantle repectively, and subsidiary stations for each. To make these places impregnable and also to provide for the future requirements of the Australian Navy will, it is estimated, cost three millions sterling—two millions for the Eastern and one million for the Western scheme. The initiative has already been taken towards giving effect to Admiral Henderson's recommendations by the creation of a Naval Board, with a good leavening of officers lent by the British Admiralty, and the appointment of a Director of Naval Reserve in the person of Capt. F. Tickell, who will have a roving commission throughout the Commonwealth for the purpose of supervising the training of the officers and men who will form the personnel of the Australian Navy.

ARMOURED GREYHOUNDS.

For the time being the speed record for battle-cruisers is held by the "Indefatigable", which touch-nearly 29 knots during her acceptance trials. The three "Invincibles," the pioneer ships of a type which combine high speed with big gun power, did exceedingly well on their steam trials, but the "Indefatigable" has gone "one better," and holds pride of place among large armoured ships for speed, as she also does for cheapness. Now that the "Indefatigable" has emerged successfully from the sesvere tests to which she was subjected, attention will be turned to the "Lion," which embodies a further development of the merging of the battleship and armoured cruiser, represented respectively by a main armament of 13·5 inch guns and a horse-power of about 70,000 units compared with the "Indefatigable's" 12-inch guns and shaft horse-power of 43,000. The designed speed of the "Lion' and her sister-ship the "Princess Royal" (which will have a namesake "sponsor" when she is put afloat a fortnight hence) is 30 knots. This means that if these powerful greyhounds of the ocean can steam continuously at their maximum speed, they will be able to accomplish the run from the English Channel to Gibraltar in a day and a half!

INSPECTION OF WHALERS.

Another high compliment has been paid to the London Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, the occasion being the inspection by Commandar C. H. Sinclair of the whalers belonging to the various companies. Newly-painted and scrupulously clean the boats made a creditable show at the Drill Hall Lambeth, and their general condition was so uniformly good that Commander Sinclair, with his experience of smart service boats, had some difficulty in deciding upon the order of merit. In rig, every boat was practically equal so that the degree of cleanliness became the determining factor. First place was award to No. 8 Company's whaler (which was also first in last year's inspection and second in 1909), No. 6 Company's whaler being second, and N. 7 Company's whaler (which was second in 1910 and first in 1909) third—"the cleaness three out of a very clean lot as Commander Sinclair observed adding that he only hoped he should never see boats in a worse condition when he went to sea. The London Division and the Sussex Divison of the R. N. V. R. assemble at Newhaven for combined training during Eastertide.

ACCOUNTS OF THE ORDNANCE FACTORIES.

The annual accounts of the Ordnance Factories for the years 1909-10, with the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, were issued on the 21st ult. The value of the output for the year, including semi-manufactures, was £3,537,034, showing a decrease of £41,911, as compared with the output for 1898 9. The value of stores at the close of the year was £786,064, as compared with £785,380 on 31st March 1909. The value of fixed capital (land, buildings, and machinery) on 31st March 1910 stood at £2,269,124, a decrease of £30,711 on the corresponding amount for last year. The reduction arises mainly from the fact that, while the amount written off for depreciation was £127,167, the capital expenditure on new buildings, machinery, etc., was £101,452 only.

CHARLES II.'S ARMY.

We trust that the Government will be able to acquire the remarkable military document which is to be sold next month. It gives an account of the establishment and cost of the British Army in 1630, the years in which that Army was constituted in something approaching its present form. The annual cost of the Army in these, the first, Army Estimates was under £250,000; but it must be remembered that the value of money has changed very greatly in the last two and a half centuries.

NEW DUTCH MACHINE GUN.

The Dutch have now adopted the Schwarzlose machine gun, already in use in Anstria. It is of 6·5mm. calibre, and takes the same ammunition as the rifle. This weapon is on the power-cylinder system, the mechanism being actuated by the powder gases of which a small portion pass through a minute hole in the barrel into the power cylinder at each round. The mounting is quite different from that used in Austria. It consists of a small sleigh, the front of which can be raised by props when it is required to fire from the kneeling position. The sleigh is carried on a light gun-carriage with limber drawn by two cobs. The carriage is taken up as far as the available cover permits and the machine gun on its sleigh is then taken forward by the detachment with drag-ropes. The limber carries 15,000 cartridges, and is seated for three men, so that when necessary the machine gun section, with reduced numbers, can move at a trot. The officers are mounted on cobs.

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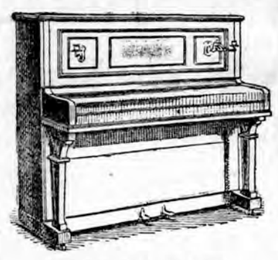

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THE proved beautifying powers of Icilma Fluor Cream, England's premier face-cream, are entirely due to Icilma Natural Water, the magical skin-tonic from the spring in Algeria—it stimulates the skin to natural healthy action—this is the real secret of Beauty. Nothing else in the world has the same effect.

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Of all good Chemists and Stores.
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Exhausted Nerves NEED TRADE 'VANA' MARK BRAND TONIC WINE

It enriches the blood, the source of mental and physical energy, and nourishes the whole nervous system

Sold by all Chemists

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The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.
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Acts like a charm in
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Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; excites a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*

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A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impurities of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has by a reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—ITS CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
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It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
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ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
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SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

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SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

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This flower like sweet scented Hair oil of high medicinal properties cures HEADACHE, VERTIGO, &c., &c., and gives the hair a jet black colour and strengthens the roots.

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—the *sure* raising powder—and mix dry.

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
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Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
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The clean, wholesome smell of

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

is, in itself, a recommendation and the freshness felt after using is really Exhilarating.

Good for Prickly Heat and wards off Insect Bites.

16d. per Tablet.

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KATRAK & Co.,
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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

*Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of **Anæmia, Debility** and **Convalescence**, to **young women, children** and the **aged**. Invaluable in hot climates.*

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

*Each bottle of **genuine** VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

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CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

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The Ideal Food for all ages.

DIET is most important to all. To live we must eat—so study your dietary.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.

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LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
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Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination.

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with Betts' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

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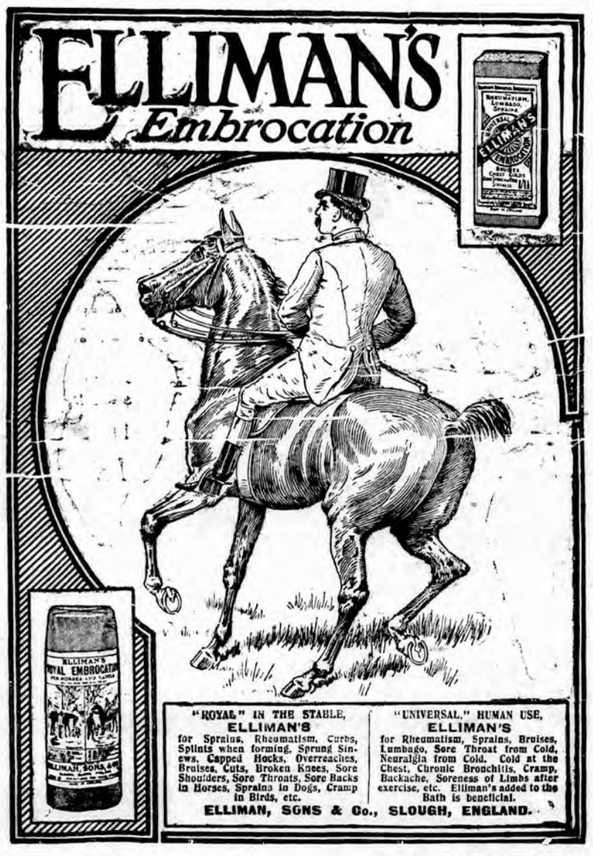

"ROYAL" IN THE STABLE, ELLIMAN'S for Sprains, Rheumatism, Curbs, Splints when forming, Sprung Sinews, Capped Hocks, Overreaches, Bruises, Cuts, Broken Knees, Sore Shoulders, Sore Throats, Sore Backs in Horses, Sprains in Dogs, Cramp in Birds, etc.

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NEW PATTERN NICKEL LEVER WATCH.

The Sandow Lever

BEST VALUE IN INDIA.

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Only Manufactured and Sold by

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

Watch and Clock Specialists,

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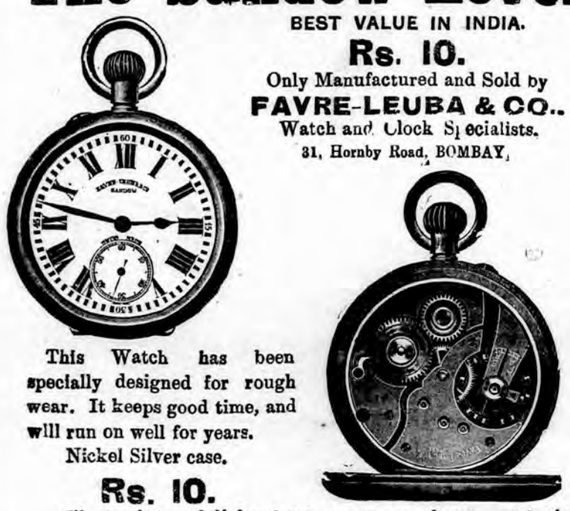

This Watch has been specially designed for rough wear. It keeps good time, and will run on well for years.

Nickel Silver case.

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Illustrations of dial and movement are shewn exact size. Supplied in Box with spare glass and spring and guaranteed for 12 months.

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FOR THE SKIN

known for nearly a century as the most soothing, healing, refreshing and emollient milk for the skin ever produced: it prevents and removes Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Redness, and Roughness of the Skin, soothes and heals irritation, cutaneous eruptions more effectually than any other preparation, and imparts a **matchless beauty** to the **complexion** unobtainable by any other means. Warranted harmless. Bottles 2s. 3d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Sold by stores, chemists, and Rowlands, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort; Digestion is Invigorated, The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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RYLAND STREET WORKS
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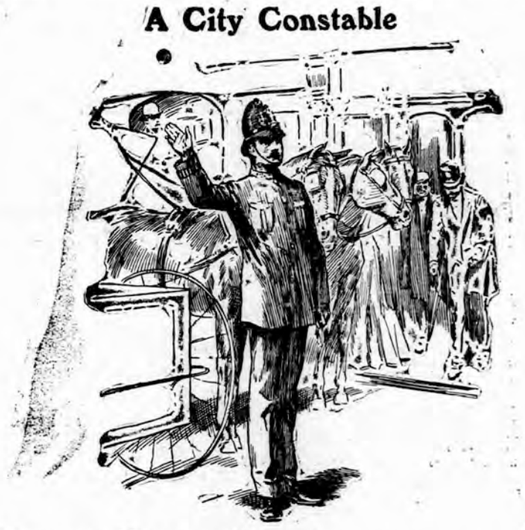
MANUFACTURERS OF

LONDON PATTERN ROPE PULLEY BLOCKS.

Blocks for Chain, Hemp and Wires
Rope Cranes, Lifting Jacks
Hoisting raps, &c.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 72.

A City Constable



Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Rheumatism

From all lands, deputations come to study the *method* which has made the London Constable superior to all others. "The *method* by which I make myself *equal to my work*," says Constable Lawrence, "consists of taking Phosferine at intervals, as in this way I keep myself alert mentally and physically." Since taking Phosferine, Constable Lawrence can remain on "point" duty in all weathers, controlling the amazing volume of City traffic, without experiencing the terrible nerve strain and weariness which formerly distressed him. Even amongst men who excel, Constable Lawrence is known as an exceedingly capable officer, equal to any emergency, and he declares that Phosferine alone enables him to maintain himself in this fine condition.

Quite removed.

Constable Lawrence, 398, High Road, Tottenham, writes:—"Possibly there is not an occupation more nerve trying than that of a "point-duty" policeman, especially when the roads are slippery and the drivers have a difficulty in holding up their horses. Add to this, the skidding of motor omnibus and the dodging of taxi-cabs, &c., it will be seen that my duty is not a pleasant one. I am sure that no one would care to change places with us for more than a few minutes, for it would at once be felt that the dangers are too numerous to cope with. Policemen look big, strong men, but are just as likely to get run down in health as other men, and this is what happened to me sometime ago, when I suffered from headaches, nerve-depression, lassitude and rheumatic pains. After trying many remedies, I was recommended Phosferine, and can say that it is a wonderful renewer of health, and seems to put fresh life into one from the first dose. I am now quite myself again, and very thankful that Phosferine was brought to my notice."—March 5, 1910.

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain
H.M. the King of Greece

The Imperial Family of China
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.R.H. The Grand Duchess of Hesse

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/½, 2/9 and 4/6 Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents —

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT', otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Disease of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 84 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION

Active Principle of Cod Liver Oil with Creosote.

MORRHUOL CREOSOTE

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RELIABLE AGENT IN TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS

OR PULMONARY PHTHISIS

Sold by all Chemists.

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY.

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

I possess numerous certificates from officials, Europeans, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to be convinced, are requested to come and Inspect them.

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, flesh, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such conditions and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralyzes, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORRHEA, STERLITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid and Mellose—and complaints akin thereto both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, beating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh glots in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows:—
For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantatis Pills and Oil for 20 days, Rs. 15-8.
For Piles, Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8
For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-8
For Spermatorhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8
For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 5-8.
For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 5-8
For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointmen t for 15 days, Rs. 10-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar Inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 15-8

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough Cold, Throat Irritation Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons, mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate, pain and ear diseases, redness watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning piercing pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness are relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients. Pills or mixture or 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORHEA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGES the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the case may be) for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus, Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumours and other obstacle to Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days Rs. 6-8

Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

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In addition to the above-mentioned medicines there are several other superior medicines of different prices for complaints mentioned above and also for several other complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to DR. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, at Benares, Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure to say that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried great many Europeans and native Doctors but to no effect I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd.) H. W. WILLIAMS.

Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo

Dear Doctor—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 13 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers, I shall always recommend you to my friends.

Yours faithfully,
J. W. BREAKEY Government Telegraphs.

8th September, 1905.

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It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures *Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia*, and *nervous diseases* in adults and children.

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